

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1806.

[No. 2320.]

This Day Received,
And for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE
NEWPORT MERCURY, No. 1, Long-
Wharf.

A FEW Copies of that interesting pam-
phlet, just published at Philadelphia,
entitled

A Review of the conduct of the
PRINCE OF WALES,
Towards the Author, during the transactions
of 20 years, containing many circum-
stances relative to that illustrious
Personage.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES,
MRS. FITZHERBERT, &c. &c.
By N. JEFFERYS, M. P.
To this edition is added, by the American publisher
AN ANSWER,
By a FRIEND to the PRINCE.

Also just Received, and for Sale as above,
A Poem, just published, price 25 Cents,
entitled "BALLSTON SPRINGS."
A few Copies of the second edition of
EPICLES, ODES, and other POEMS, by
Thomas Moore, Esq. price one dollar.
And a few more copies of FESSENDEN'S
ORIGINAL POEMS, price one dollar.
Newport, Sept. 19, 1806.

A RARE SALE.

THE Subscriber, about to remove into
the State of New-York, offers for sale the
Estate whereon he now lives; together with his
crops of Hay and Grain—his Stock, Household Fur-
niture, farming Tools, Fruit and Vegetables.—
The Farm (including an out Wood-Lot) contains
about 100 acres, 40 of which are Wood-Land—
and to effect a speedy Sale, the Buildings and about
30 acres in 10 square compact lots, would be sold
separately—the purchaser having liberty to choose,
out of the other lands, lots to suit his taste and cir-
cumstances.—This was the mansion of the late Dr.
B. Mann, of Attleborough, near the Meeting-
House, and less than 10 miles from Providence,
by the Turnpike to Boston.

The buildings, fruit, shades, salubrity, and rural
beauty of this estate, make it one of the most eligi-
ble places of permanent or occasional resort for a
family, from the busy scenes of a city life.

For terms, which will be liberal, and further par-
ticulars, apply to the Subscriber, on the premises.

SETH CAPRON.

N. B. Should the above Estate not be sold at
private Sale by Monday the 29th inst. it will then
be sold at Auction, at 12 o'clock at noon, if fair;
if not, the next fair day, at the Mansion-House.
Attleborough, Sept. 6, 1806.

WHEREAS the Town of Newport, in
Town-Meeting held the 26th August, 1806,
made and passed an Act or Law, in the words fol-
lowing, viz.

In Town-Meeting, Aug. 26, 1806.

VOTED, That the Town-Treasurer, be
and he is hereby authorized, to set up a Bound
or Monument at the West end of the Beach, on
the south side of the road leading to the Beach;
defining the limits to which the Stones, Sand and
Gravel, on the Beach may be taken:—That no
Stones, Sand or Gravel, be taken from the Beach
to the Westward of said Bound or Monument.—
That any person taking Stones, Sand or Gravel,
from said Beach, to the Westward of said Bound
or Monument, be subject and liable to a penalty
of Three Dollars for every Load so taken.—And
that the Town-Treasurer sue and prosecute there-
for by plaint, information or debt, before any of
the Justices of said town, for the use of the Town.

Witness,

JONATHAN ALMY, Town-Clerk.

And whereas the Town-Treasurer has set up a
Bound or Monument as therein authorized, which
is placed Twenty-two rods to the eastward of the
westerly line of the Town, all persons are caution-
ed to take notice accordingly; as all breaches of
said Law will be prosecuted, without favour or
affection.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, Town-Treas.
Newport Sept. 19 1806.

WE the subscribers having been appoint-
ed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the
town of Newport, commissioners to receive and
examine the claims against the estate of John
May, late of Newport, yeoman, deceased, repre-
sented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six
months from the date hereof are allowed the
creditors of the said estate, to bring in and prove
their respective claims; and that we shall attend
at our respective dwellings, at any time within
that period for that purpose.

PERRY SHEARMAN, } Com'rs.
THOMAS BUSH, }

All persons indebted to said estate, are request-
ed to make immediate payment to
MARY MAY, Adm'x.
Newport, Sept. 19, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE, situated near the
Rev. Mr. Tenney's Meeting House, large
enough for a middle Family, with the Garden
to the rear, and a Right in an excellent Well
of Water near to the House, under which is a
dry Cellar.—For terms apply to
WILLIAM ELLERY.
Newport, June 6, 1806.

JAMES PERRY

HAS FOR SALE,
At Store, No. 3, on his Wharf.

FRESH Superfine FLOUR, by the
barrel.

Also, a constant supply of Christopher and
John Dexter's Lime, it being of the best
kind made.

Storage to be had as usual, in ex-
cellent Stores.

Newport, Sept. 19 1806.

SALE AT AUCTION.

To be Sold at Barker's Hotel in Bristol, on
MONDAY, the 13th of October next, at
12 o'clock, A. M.

THAT well-known, beautiful FARM,
called the Jenkes' Farm, situated on Boston-
neck, South-Kingstown, consisting of about 360
Acres; for its excellent properties and advanta-
geous situation, no mention need be made, as it is
well known.—Conditions made known at the time
and place of sale.—Undoubted title will be given.

JAMES D'WOLFE.

Attorney to ABIGAIL D'WOLFE.
Bristol, Sept. 19, 1806.

Washington, ff. Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial
Court, Sept. 10, 1806.

WHEREAS Amy Herrington, of Exe-
ter, now resident in Richmond, in the coun-
ty of Washington, Wife of Christopher Herrington,
of Exeter aforesaid, yeoman, has preferred her
petition to said Court, praying for certain reasons
therein stated, that sentence of divorce be pro-
nounced and the bonds of marriage between her
and the said Christopher dissolved.—Notice is
therefore hereby given to the said Christopher to
appear (if he shall think fit) before the next Su-
preme Judicial Court, to be held in South-King-
stown, within and for the county of Washington,
on the second Monday of October next, then and
there to shew cause if any he hath, why the prayer
of said petition ought not to be granted.

JAMES HELME, jun. Clerk.

WE the subscribers having been appoint-
ed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the
town of Newport, commissioners to receive and
examine the claims against the estate of John
Fensell, late of Newport, mariner, deceased, re-
presented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six
months from the date hereof are allowed to the
creditors of the said estate to bring in and prove
their respective claims; and that we will attend
at our respective dwellings, at any time within
that period, for that purpose.

DANIEL DUNHAM, } Com'rs.
JOHN TILLINGHAST, }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested
to make immediate payment to
JOB TOWNSEND, Adm'r.
Newport, Sept. 2, 1806.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of becoming subscri-
bers for Pews in the Methodist Meeting-
House, to be erected in this town, will please
apply to Mr. B. WIGHTMAN, or Capt. J.
APPLEBY, who are authorized to collect
Subscribers.—The building will be commence-
d in a few days, on part of the estate, late
Christopher Ellery's, Esq.
Newport, August 15, 1806.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.

Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hoghead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molasses by the hoghead.
500 bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Be. ff.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT large, elegant and convenient
House, belonging to the subscriber
situated on the Parade in Newport near the
State-House; the House is three-stories high
with a flat roof, contains twelve rooms, ex-
clusive of a kitchen in the cellar where there
is a good well of water and rain-water cist-
ern; has a convenient yard and coach-
house and a handsome garden; a further
description is unnecessary as the person who
wishes to purchase will view the premises.—
For terms apply to the Subscriber at her
Farm near Fort-Adams or of Dr. JONATHAN
EASTON in Newport.

SARAH MUMFORD.

Newport June 20 1806.

THE subscriber having been duly ap-
pointed Administrator on the estate of Wil-
liam Wodde, late of Tiverton, deceased, and hav-
ing given bonds according to law, for the faithful
discharge of the trust reposed in him, requests all
persons who are indebted to said estate to make
immediate payment, and all those who have any
demands against said estate, to exhibit them to
him for settlement.

CALEB WODDE, Adm'x.
Tiverton, August 15, 1806.

William Crooke

Offers at his STORE, No. 105, Thames-
street, at Wholesale and Retail,

MADEIRA, Port,

Sherry, Lisbon,

Claret, Vidonia, Tene-

riffe, Colemanar, and

Malaga

14 pipes of Cognac Brandy

Do. Barcelona Do.

20 puncheons of Jamaica Spirits

Do. St. Croix Rum

Holland Geneva, by the pipe.

Gunpowder, Hylon, Young-

Hylon, Hylon-skin, Sou-

chong and Bohea

Batavia Coffee.

Loaf, lump, powdered

and brown

Molasses by the hoghead.

Flour by the barrel.

Hibbert's brown Stout by cask or dozen.

Albany Ale by the dozen.

Bottled Cyder.

Best English and American Cheese

Norfolk Hams.

Tobacco by the keg.

Lorillard's Snuff by the bladder

Pipes by the box.

York Soap by the box.

Turkey Figs.

Box Raisins.

Fresh Zante Currants.

Soft-shelled Almonds.

Chocolate by the box.

Sweet Oil in bottles and flasks

Spices of all kinds.

Cordials.

Preserves.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

Newport, Aug. 1, 1806.

STEPHEN DEBLOIS,

No. 16, Spring Street,

INFORMS his customers and others who
wish to purchase on low terms, he has just re-
ceived, per the Rhody and Betty, from Liverpool,
via New-York, a very large and extensive assort-
ment of Hardware Goods; also an excellent assort-
ment of Fall and Winter Goods, amongst which
are Broadcloths of all qualities; Plains; Kerley-
meres; German Serges; Fearnoughts; Coatings;
Swandown and patent Cords of newest fashions,
&c. &c. &c. all of which will be disposed of on
the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Those who are indebted to the estate of
STEPHEN DEBLOIS, deceased, are once more
called on for payment.—All accounts unsettled
after November next, will be placed in an Attor-
ney's hands. Newport, Sept. 12, 1806.

IMPRESSED SEAMEN.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Friends
of WILLIAM WILLIAMS, —
HARRIS, JOHN BUTLER, and — COLE,
(who call themselves Citizens of the State of
Rhode-Island, and have been represented to
the Department of State as impressed into
the British Service, and now detained for
want of documents to prove their citizen-
ship) that upon their forwarding to said De-
partment, proof of their Citizenship, together
with a description of their persons, measures
will be taken to obtain their discharge.

WILLIAM ELLERY, Collector.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1806.

SCHOOL-STREET ACADEMY.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and
the Public,

THAT he has removed his SCHOOL
to the Church School-House, where he con-
tinues to teach the different branches of Literature.
Scholars boarded at as low a rate as any where
in this State, and strict attention paid to their mor-
als, &c.

ELEAZER TREVETT.

He returns his Thanks to his employers, for
their very generous patronage; and hopes that
by his continued assiduity, and unremitting ex-
ertions, to instruct his pupils, he may give
satisfaction to all.—He will commence his Even-
ing School on Monday the 18th inst. at 6 o'clock.
N. B. A Young Man of a liberal education,
and good morals, will find employment as an
Assistant, by calling as above within a month.
Newport, Sept. 5, 1806.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-
Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour,
of the first quality; Molasses by the gallons; coarse
and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pen-
sill by retail.—Also Malt by the dozen,
and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or
cask; quinine; Wheat Bran by the bushel
Coal by the bushel. Newport, June 1806

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TO THE EDITOR.

[Concluded from our last.]

WHEN the bill came under discussion,
various objections were urged against
it by the same gentleman:—Among others,
that it was in direct opposition to the views
of the executive, as expressed in the Presi-
dent's official communication (it was on this
occasion that Gen. Varnum declared the mea-
sure to be consonant to the secret wishes of
the executive:) that it was a prostration of
the national honour at the feet of our ad-
versary; that a concession so humiliating
would paralyze our efforts against Great-Bri-
tain, in case the negotiation then and now
pending between that government and ours,
should prove abortive; that a partial appro-
priation towards the purchase of Florida,
without limiting the president to some speci-
fic amount, would give a previous sanction
to any expence which he might incur for
that object, and which congress would stand
pledged to make good; that if the executive,
acting entirely upon its own responsibility,
and exercising its acknowledged constitution-
al powers, should negotiate for the purchase
of Florida, the House of Representatives
would, in that case, be left free to ratify or
annul the contract; but that the course
which was proposed to be pursued, (and
which eventually was pursued) would reduce
the discretion of the Legislature to a mere
shadow; that, at its ensuing session, congress
would find itself, in relation to this subject,
a deliberative body but in name; that it
could not, without a manifest dereliction
of its own principles, and perhaps without a vi-
olation of public faith, refuse to sanction any
treaty entered into by the executive under
the auspices of the legislature, and with pow-
ers so unlimited; that, however great his
confidence in the chief magistrate, he would
never consent to give any president so dan-
gerous a proof of it:—that his duties as a
member of that house, as the independent
representative of an independent people, were
paramount to every other consideration; and
that he would never preclude himself, by any
previous sanction, from the unbiassed exercise
of his judgment on measures which thereafter
were to come before him: that the house had
no official recommendation from the execu-
tive for the step which they proposed to take;
on the contrary, it was in direct opposition to
its sentiments, as expressed in the confiden-
tial message; that the responsibility would
be exclusively their own; that if the Presi-
dent deemed it advisable to purchase foreign
territory, he was free to enter into stipula-
tions for that purpose, whilst congress would
remain equally free to sanction or disapprove
such stipulations; or that if he thought
proper to ask for an appropriation for that
object, the responsibility of the measure would
rest upon him; but when the legislature un-
dertook "to prescribe the course which he
should pursue, and which he had pledged him-
self to pursue," the case was entirely chang-
ed; that that house could have no channel
through which it could be made acquainted
with the opinions of the executive, but such
as was official, responsible, and known to the
constitution;—and that it was a prostration
of its high and solemn functions to act upon
an unconstitutional suggestion of the private
wishes of the executive, irresponsibly an-
nounced by an irresponsible individual, and
in direct hostility to his avowed opinions.

To every objection, the "Louisiana prece-
dent," as it was called, formed the only an-
swer, although in the latter stages of the
discussion, no reply was attempted. The
doors were closed, and the minority, whose
motives were impeached, and whose persons
were almost denounced, were voted down
without debate.—In reply to the case of
Louisiana, it was said, that was no precedent
at all; that every argument drawn from
that source was utterly inconclusive in the
present instance; that no two cases could be
more dissimilar: that, except the parties be-
ing the same, there was no point of resem-
blance: that, when Spain withheld from us
the right of deposit at New-Orleans, con-
gress had acted on its own instigation alone;
they had not been apprized by the executive
of any hostile movement on the part of Spain:
—the territory of the United States had not
been insulted, nor the persons of our citizens,
within our own jurisdiction violated: it had
not been officially announced to Congress,
that "their protection, as well as the spirit
and honour of our country, rendered the in-
terposition of the national force indispensi-
ble:" the chief magistrate of the union had
not officially declared that the act of aggres-
sion in question was committed by persons
acting by the orders and under the sanction

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Attleborough, Sept. 6, 1806.

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made and passed an Act or Law, in the words fol-
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Tiverton, August 13, 1806.

William Crooke

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MADEIRA, Port, }
Sherry, Lisbon, } WINES.
Claret, Vidonia, Tene- }
riffe, Colemanar, and }
Malaga }

14 pipes of Cognac Brandy
Do. Barcelona Do.
20 puncheons of Jamaica Spirits.
Do. St. Croix Rum

Holland Geneva, by the pipe.
Gunpowder, Hyson, Young- }
Hyson, Hyson-Skin, Sou- } TEAS.
chong and Bohea }

Batavia Coffee.
Loaf, lump, powdered } SUGARS.
and brown }

Molasses by the hoghead.
Flour by the barrel.
Hubbert's brown Stout by cask or dozen.

Albany Ale by the dozen.
Bottled Cyder.
Best English and American Cheese

Norfolk Hams.
Tobacco by the keg.
Lorrillard's Snuff by the bladder

Pipes by the Box.
York Soap by the box.
Turkey Figs.

Box Raisins.
Fresh Zante Currants.
Soft-shelled Almonds.

Chocolate by the box.
Sweet Oil in bottles and flasks
Spices of all kinds.

Cordials.
Preserves.
Crockery and Glass Ware.

Newport, Aug. 1, 1806.

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ment of Fall and Winter Goods, amongst which
are Broadcloths of all qualities; Plains; Kersey-
meres; German Serges; Fearnoughts; Coatings;
Swadown and patent Cords of newest fashions,
&c. &c. &c. all of which will be disposed of on
the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Those who are indebted to the estate of
STEPHEN DEBLOIS, deceased, are once more
called on for payment.—All accounts unsettled
after November next, will be placed in an Attor-
ney's hands. Newport, Sept. 12, 1806.

IMPRESSED SEAMEN.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Friends
of WILLIAM WILLIAMS, —
HARRIS, JOHN BUTLER, and — COLE,
(who call themselves Citizens of the State of
Rhode-Island, and have been represented to
the Department of State as impressed into
the British Service, and now detained for
want of documents to prove their citizen-
ship) that upon their forwarding to said De-
partment, proof of their Citizenship, together
with a description of their persons, measures
will be taken to obtain their discharge.

WILLIAM ELLERY, Collector.
Newport, Sept. 1, 1806.

SCHOOL-STREET ACADEMY.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and
the Public,

THAT he has removed his SCHOOL
to the Church School-House, where he con-
tinues to teach the different branches of Literature.
Scholars boarded at as low a rate as any where
in this State, and strict attention paid to their mor-
als, &c.

ELEAZER TREVETT.

He returns his Thanks to his employers, for
their very generous patronage; and hopes that
by his continued assiduity, and unremitting ex-
ertions, to instruct his pupils, he may give
satisfaction to all.—He will commence his Even-
ing School on Monday the 18th inst. at 6 o'clock.
N. B. A Young Man of a liberal education,
and good morals, will find employment as an
Assistant, by calling as above within a month.
Newport, Sept. 5, 1806.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-
Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour,
of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse
and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-
Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen,
and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or
smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel
Coal by the bushel. Newport, June 1806

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TO THE EDITOR.

[Concluded from our last.]

WHEN the bill came under discussion,
various objections were urged against
it by the same gentleman:—Among others,
that it was in direct opposition to the views
of the executive, as expressed in the Presi-
dent's official communication (it was on this
occasion that Gen. Varnum declared the mea-
sure to be conformant to the secret wishes of
the executive:—) that it was a prostration of
the national honour at the feet of our ad-
versary; that a concession so humiliating
would paralyze our efforts against Great-Bri-
tain, in case the negotiation then and now
pending between that government and ours,
should prove abortive; that a partial appro-
priation towards the purchase of Florida,
without limiting the president to some speci-
fic amount, would give a previous sanction
to any expence which he might incur for
that object, and which congress would stand
pledged to make good; that if the executive,
acting entirely upon its own responsibility,
and exercising its acknowledged constitu-
tional powers, should negotiate for the purchase
of Florida, the House of Representatives
would, in that case, be left free to ratify or
annul the contract; but that the course
which was proposed to be pursued, (and
which eventually was pursued) would reduce
the discretion of the Legislature to a mere
shadow; that, at its ensuing session, congress
would find itself, in relation to this subject,
a deliberative body but in name; that it
could not, without a manifest dereliction of
its own principles, and perhaps without a vi-
olation of public faith, refuse to sanction any
treaty entered into by the executive under
the auspices of the legislature, and with pow-
ers so unlimited; that, however great his
confidence in the chief magistrate, he would
never consent to give any president so dan-
gerous a proof of it:—that his duties as a
member of that house, as the independent
representative of an independent people, were
paramount to every other consideration; and
that he would never preclude himself, by any
previous sanction, from the unbiased exercise
of his judgment on measures which thereafter
were to come before him; that the house had
no official recommendation from the execu-
tive for the step which they proposed to take;
on the contrary, it was in direct opposition to
its sentiments, as expressed in the confiden-
tial message; that the responsibility would
be exclusively their own; that if the Presi-
dent deemed it advisable to purchase foreign
territory, he was free to enter into stipula-
tions for that purpose, whilst congress would
remain equally free to sanction or disapprove
such stipulations; or that, if he thought
proper to ask for an appropriation for that
object, the responsibility of the measure would
rest upon him; but when the legislature un-
dertook "to prescribe the course which he
should pursue, and which he had pledged him-
self to pursue," the case was entirely chang-
ed; that that house could have no channel
through which it could be made acquainted
with the opinions of the executive, but such
as was official, responsible, and known to the
constitution;—and that it was a prostitution
of its high and solemn functions to act upon
an unconstitutional suggestion of the private
wishes of the executive, irresponsibly an-
nounced by an irresponsible individual, and
in direct hostility to his avowed opinions.

To every objection, the "Louisiana prece-
dent," as it was called, formed the only an-
swer, although in the latter stages of the
discussion, no reply was attempted. The
doors were closed, and the minority, whose
motives were impeached, and whose persons
were almost denounced, were voted down
without debate.—In reply to the case of
Louisiana, it was said, that was no precedent
at all; that every argument drawn from
that source was utterly inconclusive in the
present instance; that no two cases could be
more dissimilar; that, except the parties be-
ing the same, there was no point of resem-
blance: that, when Spain withheld from us
the right of deposit at New-Orleans, con-
gress had acted on its own instigation alone;
they had not been apprized by the executive
of any hostile movement on the part of Spain:
—the territory of the United States had not
been insulted, nor the persons of our citizens,
within our own jurisdiction violated: it had
not been officially announced to Congress,
that "their protection, as well as the spirit
and honour of our country, rendered the in-
terposition of the national force indispensi-
ble:" the chief magistrate of the union had
not officially declared that the act of aggres-
sion in question was committed by persons
acting by the orders and under the sanction

of the court of Madrid, on the contrary, the house of representatives had expressed, by a formal resolution, their belief, that the wrong in question had proceeded from the unauthorized misconduct of the Spanish officers, and declared their determination, in case it should be sanctioned by their government, to redress the injuries, and vindicate the rights of our citizens. On that occasion, congress avowed, that they would resort, in the first instance, to an amicable explanation with the Spanish court: on this the fair experiment of negotiation has been tried; and, "after five months of fruitless endeavour on our part to bring them to some definite and satisfactory result," had entirely failed.

It could not escape the recollection of the house, to how great an excitement the denial of a conventional right had, at that day, roused the minds of our citizens. And it must be remembered that the acquisition of Louisiana, which put a stop to Spanish aggressions (for which no satisfaction had as yet been rendered) was made, not from the party by whom those offences had been offered, but from one in no wise connected with them. And admitting at this juncture the propriety of our making overtures for the purchase of a country, the possession of which it was conceded on all hands was highly desirable to us; yet what measures had we taken, or did we propose to take, for the refusal on the part of Spain to ratify her convention with us, signed by her own minister under the eye of his sovereign, pledging her to make compensation for spoliations committed upon our commerce, during a preceding war—to indemnify our citizens for the renewal of the same practices, already of great amount during the present war; for the obstruction of the navigation of the Mobile; for refusing to come to any fair and amicable adjustment of the boundaries of Louisiana; and for a daring violation, by persons acting under the authority of Spain, and no doubt apprized of her sentiments and views, of our undisputed limits, which she had solemnly recognized by treaty? None! The denial of the stipulated compensation for the spoliations of a former war; the reiteration of the same practices during the present; the obstruction of the Mobile; the peremptory refusal to adjust the boundaries of Louisiana; the insults committed on our territory, and the violation of the property and persons of our citizens within our acknowledged limits, all seemed forgotten, in the zeal to purchase Florida, or thrown with the national purse into the scale.

The bill nevertheless passed by a great majority. A motion was then made to transmit, by a committee, the following message to the senate:—

"By the House of Representatives, January 16th, 1806.

"Gentlemen of the Senate,
"We transmit you a bill which has passed this house, entitled, "An act making provision for defraying any extraordinary expenses attending the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations," and in which we require your concurrence. This bill has been passed by us, to enable the president of the United States to commence, with more effect, a negotiation for the purchase of the Spanish territories lying on the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, and eastward of the river Mississippi. The nature and importance of the measure contemplated have induced us to act upon the subject with closed doors. You will, of consequence, consider this communication as confidential."—Mr. John Randolph then moved to strike out the words "river Mississippi," and insert "bay of Perdido"—upon this ground, that the country between the Mississippi and the Perdido was in dispute between the United States and Spain, being a part of Louisiana, "such as it was possessed by France," and conveyed by the treaty of Paris of the 20th of April, 1803, to the United States. To the territory in question (embracing both banks of the Mobile, and out of which all our differences with Spain on the subject of boundary on this side of the Mississippi had grown) the executive had advanced what they deemed an undoubted claim. Upon this claim congress had already legislated, having passed a law, erecting the shores and waters of the river Mobile into a collection district, and it was deemed, that the authorizing the president to purchase that portion of the country, would not only be a compromise of the national honour, but might fairly be considered as a surrender, on our part, of all pretensions to the disputed territory. This motion, however, was negatived—Yeas 59—Nays 68.

It is perhaps worthy of remembrance, that, on this, as on most of the other questions arising out of this subject, many of the warmest advocates of the measures eventually pursued were in the minority. (See the secret journal since published, page 33.) But to the message itself, as well as to the general course of proceeding, this strong, and (as it is presumed) unanswerable objection was taken:—That the direction which the house of representatives had chosen to pursue was to be prescribed, not to the senate, but to the president; and that it would be impossible for the executive, even with the ingenuity of Epibus himself, to divine, from a message to the senate, what was the real intention of the representatives of the people: but that this message was not to be announced to him, but to the

other branch of the legislature, and that, even if it were, his duty was to execute the laws which should be enacted, and which could not be enlarged, restrained or modified, in any degree whatever, by any message from one house of Congress to the other; and the appropriation being for any indefinite purpose of extraordinary foreign intercourse, and not made in consequence of any intimation or recommendation from the president, he must be presumed to be totally in the dark "as to the secret wishes" of the senate and house of representatives, and to be incapable of inferring the intentions of the legislature from any thing but the context of the law itself: much less should he be deemed responsible for the execution of plans, of which, by the general maxims of legislation, as well as by the known principles of the constitution, he must be supposed to be altogether ignorant. As I have said, however, this, with every other difficulty that could not be solved, was over-ruled; and on Thursday, the 16th of January, the engrossed bill, with the message above recited, was transmitted to the senate. On the day following, when the bill was no longer in the possession of the house, or under its controul, the dispatches from our minister at London, of the 18th and 25th of October, 1805, which had been four weeks lying in the office of the secretary, were laid before the house. Those dispatches, which had a most important bearing upon our Spanish relations, which had occupied the attention of the house of representatives for nearly three preceding weeks, during which their doors were closed, produced an instantaneous conviction on the minds of many, the best informed and most influential members of the house, presumed to be in the confidence of the secretary of state, that the dispatches had but recently arrived: and this inference was supported by this circumstance, that a single copy only (perhaps the original) was submitted to the two houses, to be interchanged between them: from whence it was concluded by many, that sufficient time had not elapsed, since their reception, to enable the clerks in the office of foreign affairs, to make out duplicates of the papers. But the fact was immediately disproved by Mr. J. Randolph's calling at the secretary of state's office, where he learnt from Mr. Wagner, the chief clerk of that department, as well as from the secretary himself, that they had arrived the week before Christmas: that is, prior to the 21st of December.

The house of representatives having resolved to incur an expence for the purchase of Florida, the second member of Mr. Bidwell's resolution, to continue for — years the additional duty of two and an half per cent. ad valorem, imposed by the act "further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers," to make good the same, came under consideration—but this proposition was vehemently opposed by Mr. John Randolph, who stated, that he deemed it an unconstitutional mode of voting supplies, to raise taxes in conclave: that if the members of that house should once come to levy impositions upon their constituents with closed doors, whilst the votes which they should give (to say nothing of the discussion) from the very nature of the secret journal, remained hid from their constituents, there was an end of the public liberties. Congress might thus pass any laws, however unconstitutional and oppressive, whilst the people would remain ignorant of the part which their representatives respectively had taken, and be consequently unable to apply the proper corrective; and that however reasons of state might render it expedient to proceed in this way against a foreign enemy, or to give a secret direction to military expeditions against the common foe, those reasons were totally inapplicable to the impositions of burthens upon the people, or to any curtailment of their rights, with which the enemy could have no concern, and from the knowledge of which he could derive no advantage. The proposition was at that time withdrawn, but on the last day of the session, April 21, this tax was continued; the only ostensible motive is to be found in a message from the executive of the 14th of the same month, intimating the existence of an unfriendly disposition on the part of Tunis towards the United States.

In a future number, some remarks will be offered on the proceedings of congress respecting our relations with Great-Britain; a subject which, if possible, has been more misrepresented, and less understood than that of the present communication.

DECIUS.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, SEPTEMBER 6.

LAST evening came up to town, in a pilot boat, Capt. G. Geere, of the schooner Little Patty, which was wrecked in the gale on the 22d August, and Mr. John Curtis, a passenger, who, with 15 others, after drifting in an open boat, destitute of food, sails, oars, and every other necessary article, for eleven days and nights, were fortunately picked up on the 2d of Sept. by Capt. Hubble, of

the brig Polly, from Campeachy, bound to this port.

The schooner sunk suddenly. In getting on board the boat, an amiable young lady, Miss Maria Osborn, was unfortunately drowned. The mate, Mr. J. Clark, of Connecticut, and a little negro girl expired in the boat. Since they were taken up, an aged lady, Mrs. Parris, and a seaman, Hence Patterson, have also died. The remainder of the crew are likely to recover, though much debilitated.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 19.

We understand that the statement made some days since in the Washington Federalist, that a relation of Mr. Munroe had passed through this city with dispatches for the President, representing that the Florida negotiation had failed, is without foundation. Mr. Blankhead, the gentleman alluded to, was only the bearer of duplicates of letters long since received.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, SEPT. 16.

L'IMPETEUX DESTROYED.

We stop the press, after having some of our papers worked off, having seen some of the officers of the British frigate Melampus, who inform, that on Sunday morning they descried to the southward of Cape Henry, a line of battle ship dismasted, which they immediately gave chase to and ran ashore on Currituck, about 30 miles to the S. of the Cape, and after taking the officers and men out, (amounting to about 600) set fire to her, when she was totally destroyed. She proved to be the L'Impeteux, Mons. L. V. Belaw, of 74 guns. The Melampus is now in Hampton Roads.

On Saturday arrived the brig Nancy, Decker, 24 days from Dominica, bound to Wiscasset, in want of provisions.

Capt. D. gives us the following information—on the 29th of August, lat. 28, 14, long. 67, 14, fell in with the French ship of war L'Eole, of 74 guns, commanded by Mons. Perouse de la Croix, who had lost all her lower masts and bowsprit, also her rudder, and otherwise much damaged in her hull.—Capt. D. was ordered on board with his papers, and detained, his vessel ordered to follow the man of war, with the following vessels:

Brig Polly, Cobb, of New-York, from Guadaloupe bound to New-York; brig Sally, Glavina, from Baltimore to Trinidad; sch'r Nancy, Glazier, from Martinique to Boston. On the 4th of September, they detained the schooner Susannah, Thompson, from Guadaloupe to Philadelphia; also a Danish brig from Matanzires to St. Thomas.

These vessels were all detained, and made to keep company with the L'Eole, to prevent giving information. Captains Thompson and Decker were kept on board the man of war and were treated politely. The mates and crews of the other vessels were taken out, and Frenchmen put on board. They made the best of their way for the Chesapeake; and on the 11th of this month, Cape Henry bearing N. W. by N. distant about 15 leagues, saw from the poop an English 74 gun ship and a frigate. In the first instance it was determined to abandon the L'Eole, and endeavour to escape in the American vessels that were detained; but afterwards they resolved to stand in for the land, and if they could not escape to endeavour to run her ashore.

It would appear that they were not seen by the English 74, or if seen were supposed to be bound to the northward, which course was held until half past ten at night, when they bore away for the Chesapeake, and got into the Capes about nine o'clock on Friday morning, and proceeded up to Annapolis.

All the account that Capt. Decker could obtain with respect to the rest of Jerome's fleet, was, that they parted on the night of the 19th of August in the gale.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 15.

The Marquis Cassa Yrujo, arrived here yesterday, and intends proceeding on his way to the seat of government this morning. We understand he has his new credentials with him as ambassador from the king of Spain to this country, with a recommendation from the French government that his re-appointment be received. It is expected our government will still persist in their determination to have him recalled.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 22.

An Extract of a letter from Havanna, published a few days since, respecting the Spanish frigate Le Pomona, mentioned that all the cash had been safely landed. The British account, however, from Capt. Brisbane, states that several trunks and boxes of specie were removed on board the Arethusa after the action, together with part of the plate. Captain Brisbane laments his inability to save any of the seamen on board the gun boats that sunk, which, together with those on board the boats that blew up, he supposes must have amounted to nearly 1,000 men, besides those that were killed on board the frigate, and blown up in the fort. This is perhaps one of the most brilliant actions which the annals of the British navy can afford, as the Arethusa (mounting but 32 guns) fought the frigate, Fort and 12

gun boats, without any assistance from the Anfon, until after the Le Pomona had struck.

OF PEACE—AGAIN.

Capt. Story, arrived yesterday from Leghorn, informs, that August 16th, off Malaga, he was boarded from the British cutter L'Espeir, of 18 guns, Capt. Hope, then only two days from Gibraltar; the officers of which informed Capt. Story, in such a manner as to induce him to credit their information, that authentic accounts had reached Gibraltar, direct, that on the 4th of August Preliminaries of Peace between Spain and Great-Britain, were signed at Madrid; and that it was the general opinion at Gibraltar; that a General Peace would soon take place. Respecting the surrender of Geta, Captain Story says, that it was not given up until the Prince of Hesse had been severely wounded, and the command given to another officer.—The fortifications were dreadfully breached by the besiegers previous to its surrender.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, SEPT. 24.
STATE ELECTION.

We offer to our friends in Connecticut, and throughout the union, our sincere congratulations, on the issue of the late election.

It is ascertained that the number of democratic representatives in our next legislature will be less than it has been for the last three years. Though we have not been able to procure a correct return of the names of the Representatives chosen in each town in the State on the 15th inst. we have ascertained (what, at present, is of more importance,) their political sentiments. The following is believed to be a correct statement of the number elected in each county:

	Federal.	Democratic.
Hartford,	19	13
New-Haven,	12	11
New-London,	10	9
Fairfield,	15	13
Windham,	19	6
Litchfield,	39	2
Middlesex,	12	2
Tolland,	10	7
Total,	136	61

Federal Majority, 75

The large county of Litchfield merit the thanks of all good men for their noble exertions in the cause of true freedom. That not a single town should have returned a democratic member, was not to have been expected when it was considered that all the arts of jacobinism have been employed to seduce that respectable section of our State.

Our returns of votes for the Nomination will not enable us to state the result with precision.—It is however certain that the federalists have in every instance succeeded, and the majority probably will be about the same as at the election in September 1805.

Thus Connecticut has resisted her assailants from abroad and triumphed against the machinations of her enemies at home. She moves on, and will continue to move on in her elevated course—Her citizens are freemen, and freemen they will remain.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 24.

LATE AND INTERESTING.

Recent arrivals from Europe have brought late and important tidings: The hasty signing of preliminaries of Peace, between France and Russia, is confirmed.—And the departure from Great-Britain of an English Plenipotentiary in Lord Lauderdale, to "sign and seal" to the result of the long secret negotiation between the two Courts, is equally certain. There is another account which states, that Preliminaries of Peace between Spain and England, were signed at Madrid, the 4th August; and which, though circumstantial—we do not think entitled to like credit.

That there is a strong prospect of speedy Peace in Europe, is a fact; though at the same time there are some indications, that the prospect may be obscured; and the war continue. What the terms of the Pacific treaty will be, when concluded, we hardly need say is not known. We have seen many guesses on the subject.—The following is among the most fanciful:—France is to have Gibraltar and Malta ceded to her: while England is to relinquish her trade to the Mediterranean.—And Great-Britain is to receive back Hanover—to be guaranteed in her immense East-India possessions—hold the Cape of Good Hope—and receive the Isles of France and Bourbon. This is only given as a conjecture.—But whatever the terms of the treaty may be, the effect of Peace must inevitably be beneficial to the colossal power of France and injurious to the present power of England. Let but the sinews of Britain's glory—her seamen—be relaxed and scattered—as they will be by two years peace;—and Bonaparte will have the power in that time to make himself formidable on the sea, and to command "ships, commerce and colonies," at pleasure. No sacrifice he may make in a treaty will be too high a price for the benefits he will thus receive, before Great-Britain can have it a gain in her power to check him.

At the last dates from France and Holland, Peace was considered as certain: and

of the court of Madrid, on the contrary, the house of representatives had expressed by a formal resolution, their belief, that the wrong in question had proceeded from the unauthorized misconduct of the Spanish officers, and declared their determination, in case it should be sanctioned by their government, to redress the injuries, and vindicate the rights of our citizens. On that occasion, congress avowed, that they would resort, in the first instance, to an amicable explanation with the Spanish court: on this the fair experiment of negotiation has been tried; and, "after five months of fruitless endeavour on our part to bring them to some definite and satisfactory result," had entirely failed.

It could not escape the recollection of the house, to how great an excitement the denial of a conventional right had, at that day, roused the minds of our citizens. And it must be remembered that the acquisition of Louisiana, which put a stop to Spanish aggressions (for which no satisfaction had as yet been rendered) was made, not from the party by whom those offences had been offered, but from one in no wise connected with them. And admitting at this juncture the propriety of our making overtures for the purchase of a country, the possession of which it was conceded on all hands was highly desirable to us; yet what measures had we taken, or did we propose to take, for the refusal on the part of Spain to ratify her convention with us, signed by her own minister under the eye of his sovereign, pledging her to make compensation for spoliation committed upon our commerce, during a preceding war—to indemnify our citizens for the renewal of the same practices, already of great amount during the present war; for the obstruction of the navigation of the Mobile; for refusing to come to any fair and amicable adjustment of the boundaries of Louisiana; and for a daring violation, by persons acting under the authority of Spain, and no doubt apprized of her sentiments and views, of our undisputed limits, which she had solemnly recognized by treaty? None! The denial of the stipulated compensation for the spoliation of a former war; the reiteration of the same practices during the present; the obstruction of the Mobile; the peremptory refusal to adjust the boundaries of Louisiana; the insults committed on our territory, and the violation of the property and persons of our citizens within our acknowledged limits, all seemed forgotten, in the zeal to purchase Florida, or thrown with the national purse into the scale.

The bill nevertheless passed by a great majority. A motion was then made to transmit, by a committee, the following message to the senate:—

"By the House of Representatives, January 16th, 1806.

"Gentlemen of the Senate,
"We transmit you a bill which has passed this house, entitled, "An act making provision for defraying any extraordinary expenses attending the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations," and in which we require your concurrence. This bill has been passed by us, to enable the president of the United States to commence, with more effect, a negotiation for the purchase of the Spanish territories lying on the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, and eastward of the river Mississippi. The nature and importance of the measure contemplated have induced us to act upon the subject with closed doors. You will, of consequence, consider this communication as confidential."—Mr. John Randolph then moved to strike out the words "river Mississippi," and insert "bay of Perdido"—upon this ground, that the country between the Mississippi and the Perdido was in dispute between the United States and Spain, being a part of Louisiana, "such as it was possessed by France," and conveyed by the treaty of Paris of the 20th of April, 1803, to the United States. To the territory in question (embracing both banks of the Mobile, and out of which all our differences with Spain on the subject of boundary on this side of the Mississippi had grown) the executive had advanced what they deemed an undoubted claim. Upon this claim congress had already legislated, having passed a law, erecting the shores and waters of the river Mobile into a collection district, and it was deemed, that the authorizing the president to purchase that portion of the country, would not only be a compromise of the national honour, but might fairly be considered as a surrender, on our part, of all pretensions to the disputed territory. This motion, however, was negatived—Yeas 59—Nays 68.

It is perhaps worthy of remembrance, that, on this, as on most of the other questions arising out of this subject, many of the warmest advocates of the measures eventually pursued were in the minority. (See the secret journal since published, page 33.) But to the message itself, as well as to the general course of proceeding, this strong, and (as it is presumed) unanswerable objection was taken:—That the direction which the house of representatives had chosen to pursue was to be prescribed, not to the senate, but to the president; and that it would be impossible for the executive, even with the ingenuity of Epidus himself, to divine, from a message to the senate, what was the real intention of the representatives of the people: but that this message was not to be announced to him, but to the p-

ther branch of the legislature, and that, even if it were, his duty was to execute the laws, which should be enacted, and which could not be enlarged, restrained or modified, in any degree whatever, by any message from one house of congress to the other; and the appropriation being for any indefinite purpose of extraordinary foreign intercourse, and not made in consequence of any intimation or recommendation from the president, he must be presumed to be totally in the dark "as to the secret wishes" of the senate and house of representatives, and to be incapable of inferring the intentions of the legislature from any thing but the context of the law itself: much less should he be deemed responsible for the execution of plans, of which, by the general maxims of legislation, as well as by the known principles of the constitution, he must be supposed to be altogether ignorant. As I have said, however, this, with every other difficulty that could not be solved, was over-ruled; and on Thursday, the 16th of January, the engrossed bill, with the message above recited, was transmitted to the senate. On the day following, when the bill was no longer in the possession of the house, or under its controul, the dispatches from our minister at London, of the 18th and 25th of October, 1805, which had been four weeks lying in the office of the secretary, were laid before the house. Those dispatches, which had a most important bearing upon our Spanish relations, which had occupied the attention of the house of representatives for nearly three preceding weeks, during which their doors were closed, produced an instantaneous conviction on the minds of many, the best informed and most influential members of the house, presumed to be in the confidence of the secretary of state, that the dispatches had but recently arrived: and this inference was supported by this circumstance, that a single copy only (perhaps the original) was submitted to the two houses, to be interchanged between them: from whence it was concluded by many, that sufficient time had not elapsed, since their reception, to enable the clerks in the office of foreign affairs, to make out duplicates of the papers. But the fact was immediately disproved by Mr. J. Randolph's calling at the secretary of state's office, where he learnt from Mr. Wagner, the chief clerk of that department, as well as from the secretary himself, that they had arrived the week before Christmas: that is, prior to the 21st of December.

The house of representatives having resolved to incur an expense for the purchase of Florida, the second member of Mr. Bidwell's resolution, to continue for — years the additional duty of two and an half per cent. ad valorem, imposed by the act "further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers," to make good the same, came under consideration—but this proposition was vehemently opposed by Mr. John Randolph, who stated, that he deemed it an unconstitutional mode of voting supplies, to raise taxes in conclaves: that if the members of that house should once come to levy impositions upon their constituents with closed doors, whilst the votes which they should give (to say nothing of the discussion) from the very nature of the secret journal, remained hid from their constituents, there was an end of the public liberties. Congress might thus pass any laws, however unconstitutional and oppressive, whilst the people would remain ignorant of the part which their representatives respectively had taken, and be consequently unable to apply the proper corrective; and that however reasons of state might render it expedient to proceed in this way against a foreign enemy, or to give a secret direction to military expeditions against the common foe, those reasons were totally inapplicable to the impositions of burthens upon the people, or to any curtailment of their rights, with which the enemy could have no concern, and from the knowledge of which he could derive no advantage. The proposition was at that time withdrawn, but on the last day of the session, April 21, this tax was continued; the only ostensible motive is to be found in a message from the executive of the 14th of the same month, intimating the existence of an unfriendly disposition on the part of Tunis towards the United States.

In a future number, some remarks will be offered on the proceedings of congress respecting our relations with Great-Britain; a subject which, if possible, has been more misrepresented, and less understood than that of the present communication.

DECIUS.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, SEPTEMBER 6.

LAST evening came up to town, in a pilot boat, Capt. G. Geere, of the schooner Little Patty, which was wrecked in the gale on the 22d August, and Mr. John Curtis, a passenger, who, with 15 others, after drifting in an open boat, destitute of food, sails, oars, and every other necessary article, for eleven days and nights, were fortunately picked up on the 2d of Sept. by Capt. Hubble, of

the brig Polly, from Campeachy, bound to this port.

The schooner sunk suddenly. In getting on board the boat, an amiable young lady, Miss Maria Osborn, was unfortunately drowned. The mate, Mr. J. Clark, of Connecticut, and a little negro girl expired in the boat. Since they were taken up, an aged lady, Mrs. Parris, and a seaman, Hence Patterson, have also died. The remainder of the crew are likely to recover, though much debilitated.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 19.

We understand that the statement made some days since in the Washington Federalist, that a relation of Mr. Munroe had passed through this city with dispatches for the President, representing that the Florida negotiation had failed, is without foundation. Mr. Blankhead, the gentleman alluded to, was only the bearer of duplicates of letters long since received.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, SEPT. 16.

L'IMPETEUX DESTROYED.

We stop the press, after having seen some of our papers worked off, having seen some of the officers of the British frigate Melampus, who inform, that on Sunday morning they descended to the southward of Cape Henry, a line of battle ship dismasted, which they immediately gave chase to and ran ashore on Currituck, about 30 miles to the S. of the Cape, and after taking the officers and men out, (amounting to about 600) set fire to her, when she was totally destroyed. She proved to be the L'Impeteux, Mons. L. V. Belaw, of 74 guns. The Melampus is now in Hampton Roads.

On Saturday arrived the brig Nancy, Decker, 24 days from Dominica, bound to Wicasset, in want of provisions.

Capt. D. gives us the following information—on the 29th of August, lat. 28, 14. long. 67, 14. fell in with the French ship of war L'Eole, of 74 guns, commanded by Mons. Perouse de la Croix, who had lost all her lower masts and bowsprit, also her rudder, and otherwise much damaged in her hull.—Capt. D. was ordered on board with his papers, and detained, his vessel ordered to follow the man of war, with the following vessels:

Brig Polly, Cobb; of New-York, from Guadalupe bound to New-York; brig Sally, Glavina, from Baltimore to Trinidad; sch'r Nancy, Glazier, from Martinique to Boston. On the 4th of September, they detained the schooner Sufannah, Thompson, from Guadalupe to Philadelphia; also a Danish brig from Matanzies to St. Thomas.

These vessels were all detained, and made to keep company with the L'Eole, to prevent giving information. Captains Thompson and Decker were kept on board the man of war and were treated politely. The mates and crews of the other vessels were taken out, and Frenchmen put on board. They made the best of their way for the Chesapeake; and on the 11th of this month, Cape Henry bearing N. W. by N. distant about 15 leagues, saw from the poop an English 74 gun ship and a frigate. In the first instance it was determined to abandon the L'Eole, and endeavour to escape in the American vessels that were detained; but afterwards they resolved to stand in for the land, and if they could not escape to endeavour to run her ashore.

It would appear that they were not seen by the English 74, or if seen were supposed to be bound to the northward, which course was held until half past ten at night, when they bore away for the Chesapeake, and got into the Capes about nine o'clock on Friday morning, and proceeded up to Annapolis.

All the account that Capt. Decker could obtain with respect to the rest of Jerome's fleet, was, that they parted on the night of the 19th of August in the gale.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 15.

The Marquis Cassa Yrujo, arrived here yesterday, and intends proceeding on his way to the seat of government this morning. We understand he has his new credentials with him as ambassador from the king of Spain to this country, with a recommendation from the French government that his re-appointment be received. It is expected our government will still persist in their determination to have him recalled.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 22.

An Extract of a letter from Havanna, published a few days since, respecting the Spanish frigate Le Pomona, mentioned that all the cash had been safely landed. The British account, however, from Capt. Brisbane, states that several trunks and boxes of specie were removed on board the Arethusa after the action, together with part of the plate. Captain Brisbane laments his inability to save any of the seamen on board the gun boats that sunk, which, together with those on board the boats that blew up, he supposes must have amounted to nearly 1,000 men, besides those that were killed on board the frigate, and blown up in the fort. This is perhaps one of the most brilliant actions which the annals of the British navy can afford, as the Arethusa (mounting but 32 guns) fought the frigate, Fort and 12

gun boats, without any assistance from the Anfon, until after the Le Pomona had struck.

OF PEACE—AGAIN.

Capt. Story, arrived yesterday from Leghorn, informs, that August 16th, off Malaga, he was boarded from the British cutter L'Esper, of 18 guns, Capt. Hope, then only two days from Gibraltar; the officers of which informed Capt. Story, in such a manner as to induce him to credit their information, that authentic accounts had reached Gibraltar, direct, that on the 4th of August Preliminaries of Peace between Spain and Great-Britain, were signed at Madrid; and that it was the general opinion at Gibraltar; that a General Peace would soon take place. Respecting the surrender of Gaeta, Captain Story says, that it was not given up until the Prince of Hesse had been severely wounded, and the command given to another officer.—The fortifications were dreadfully breached by the besiegers previous to its surrender.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, SEPT. 24.
STATE ELECTION.

We offer to our friends in Connecticut, and throughout the union, our sincere congratulations, on the issue of the late election.

It is ascertained that the number of democratic representatives in our next legislature will be less than it has been for the last three years. Though we have not been able to procure a correct return of the names of the Representatives chosen in each town in the State on the 15th inst. we have ascertained (what, at present, is of more importance,) their political sentiments. The following is believed to be a correct statement of the number elected in each county:

	Federal.	Democratic.
Hartford,	19	13
New-Haven,	12	11
New-London,	10	9
Fairfield,	15	13
Windham,	19	6
Litchfield,	39	6
Middlesex,	12	2
Tolland,	10	7
Total,	136	61

Federal Majority, 75

The large county of Litchfield merit the thanks of all good men for their noble exertions in the cause of true freedom. That not a single town should have returned a democratic member, was not to have been expected when it was considered that all the arts of jacobinism have been employed to seduce that respectable section of our State.

Our returns of votes for the Nomination will not enable us to state the result with precision.—It is however certain that the federalists have in every instance succeeded, and the majority probably will be about the same as at the election in September 1805.

Thus Connecticut has resisted her assailants from abroad and triumphed against the machinations of her enemies at home. She moves on, and will continue to move on in her elevated course.—Her citizens are freemen, and freemen they will remain.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 24.

LATE AND INTERESTING.

Recent arrivals from Europe have brought late and important tidings: The hasty signing of preliminaries of Peace, between France and Russia, is confirmed.—And the departure from Great-Britain of an English Plenipotentiary in Lord Lauderdale, to "sign and seal" the result of the long secret negotiation between the two Courts, is equally certain. There is another account which states, that Preliminaries of Peace between Spain and England, were signed at Madrid, the 4th August: and which, though circumstantial—we do not think entitled to like credit.

That there is a strong prospect of speedy Peace in Europe, is a fact; though at the same time there are some indications, that the prospect may be obscured: and the war continue. What the terms of the Pacific treaty will be, when concluded, we hardly need say is not known. We have seen many guesses on the subject.—The following is among the most fanciful:—France is to have Gibraltar and Malta ceded to her: while England is to relinquish her trade to the Mediterranean.—And Great-Britain is to receive back Hanover—to be guaranteed in her immense East-India possessions—hold the Cape of Good Hope—and receive the Isles of France and Bourbon. This is only given as a conjecture.—But whatever the terms of the treaty may be, the effect of Peace must inevitably be beneficial to the colossal power of France and injurious to the present power of England. Let but the sinews of Britain's glory—her seamen—be relaxed and scattered—as they will be by two years peace;—and Bonaparte will have the power in that time to make himself formidable on the sea, and to command "ships, commerce and colonies," at pleasure. No sacrifice he may make in a treaty will be too high a price for the benefits he will thus receive, before Great-Britain can have it a gain in her power to check him.

At the last dates from France and Holland, Peace was considered as certain: and

It was said the consequence in Holland had been the dismantling of some of the Dutch men of war, and the discharge of the seamen. It appears, that Spain had not escaped the grasp of its ally, France, and that she had been compelled by threats—and the march of a large army on her frontier—to cede to France four of her most fertile provinces.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1806.

Subscriptions are received at the office of the *Newport Mercury*, for Mr. Fessenden's *WEEKLY INSPECTOR*, published at New-York. It is published every Saturday at the moderate price of three dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance. All orders for the Inspector, accompanied by the cash, will be immediately attended to, and the paper forwarded according to the direction.

FOREIGN.

The mails of Wednesday last, furnished English Intelligence to the 6th of August, by an arrival at New-York.

The news—that a treaty of peace had been signed at Paris on the twentieth of July, between France and Russia—is confirmed. Advice of the fact had reached England, where, from the precipitancy of the proceeding, conjectures have been ventured that the Russian negotiator, D'Oubril, had exceeded his instructions, and had inconsiderately affixed his name to an instrument prepared by Talleyrand previous to his arrival at Paris. Those who entertain these conjectures flatter themselves Alexander will not ratify the treaty. Whether the British Government were acquainted with the Russian Negotiation: of its being so near maturity; and whether its conclusion will hasten or retard a peace between France and England, are subjects on which there are diverse surmises.

The British Cabinet had appointed Lord Lauderdale to pursue the pacific negotiations with the Court of St. Cloud. It is probable the intelligence which induced the appointment was received in London about the 28th or 29th of July; that the appointment was made, and the instructions drawn as soon as possible afterwards. On Saturday, the 2d of August, he left London, on Sunday the 3d he arrived at Calais, and on Monday the 4th at Paris. Some of the English Editors have hinted an opinion, founded on the time which the unavowed negotiations continued, that the preliminaries of peace were ready for signature before Lord Lauderdale left England. But the regular continuance of hostile preparations in England stand against this opinion—although the preliminaries might be in forwardness. War or Peace, however, will undoubtedly be soon decided on.

Some difference is said to have arisen between France and Spain, in consequence of a demand of the former for the cession of a certain portion of Spanish European Territory. The Spanish Court, it is said, resisted till war was threatened. This dispute may aid the Americans in settling their affairs with His Most Catholic Majesty.

The Emperor of Russia (says a London paper of the 30th July) is understood to have proposed to his Swedish majesty to discontinue the blockade of the Prussian ports; and it is supposed if his representations should not be attended to, that he would give his permission for the invasion of Pomerania. It was generally believed in that province, that the Prussians would pass the frontiers on the 25th ult. This apprehension, however, may be considered as premature. Prussia will scarcely proceed to extremities until the result of the representations last made by her to the court of St. Petersburg is known. There is nothing now in the state of the continent to induce his Swedish majesty to continue in that dignified attitude which he has so long preferred, with so much honor to his country, and advantage to his personal character.

It is now said (says a London paper of August 4.) that Russia is on the eve of a war with Turkey; and that the former will be countenanced by the large French army now assembling in Albania and Dalmatia. The first effect of a general peace, if it should take place, will be the extirpation of the Ottoman Power from Europe.

MORE OF MIRANDA.

Capt. Thompson, of the schooner *Amazon*, who arrived at New-York last week from Lagaira, on the 25th of August, the morning after sailing, was boarded from Lieut. Boyd, of the British armed schooner *Gipsy*, who gave the following information:—That about the 13th Aug. he went into Cora, in order to ask leave of Gen. Miranda to repair his schooner in that harbor! That a day or two after his arrival there, Capt. Thompson, of the ship *Leander*, went with a number of his people, to the watering place (about 5 miles from Cora) in order to obtain water for his ship; that the Spaniards finding so small a party at such a distance from Cora, attacked and killed Capt. Thompson and 13 of his men—As soon as Miranda had notice of this attack, he marched his troops out towards the watering place, upon which the Spaniards immediately retreated to the mountains. Capt. Boyd says this is the only engagement of any kind, that has taken

place between Miranda and the Spaniards, since the former got possession of Cora. Capt. Boyd states further, that Miranda, having only between 3 and 400 men, and surrounded by from two to four thousand Spaniards, (who, notwithstanding, had never dared to attack him,) had thought proper to abandon his situation; he was induced to do this more particularly on account of having no advantageous heights near Cora, on which to fortify.—Gen. Miranda accordingly embarked his troops in the night of the 16th of August (at which Capt. Boyd assisted,) and the next evening left Cora with his whole squadron, in order to seek a more eligible situation; but which way he has directed his course, whether to windward or leeward, Capt. Boyd could not tell. Capt. Boyd came out of Cora in company with Miranda's fleet, and parted from it the same night.—Capt. Boyd further stated, that the English shipping now assisting Miranda, are the *Lilly* sloop of war, two brigs and several gun-boats.

The following narrative, from the *Philadelphia True American* of the 15th inst. contains one of the most heart-rending accounts of human misery that we recollect ever to have seen or heard.

From the *Philadelphia True American*, of September 15.

Tuesday last arrived here in the *Mercury*, Capt. Dolby, from Jamaica, Capt. Rofs, late of the schooner *Vigilant*, of this port, who relates, that he sailed from Cape-Francois the 28th of June, with a cargo of Coffee, for this port: on the night of the 29th he ran ashore on a Sand Key: in the morning Mr. Nixon, Capt. Bradshaw, with one or two of the crew, took the boat to go and look for assistance, but never returned to the schooner. Capt. Rofs, Isaac C. Rogers and the Negro, cook, being left on board the wreck, remained in expectation of the return of the boat till Tuesday the 1st of July, when they found the schooner going to pieces: they got together three spars, with which they made a raft, and put thereon some water and provisions, and left the wreck in hopes of finding some harbour or place of safety: they had not been an hour from the wreck before their raft upset, which threw them into the sea and deprived them of their little stock of provisions and every thing but what was on their backs: however, they all three once more got on the raft—on Wednesday night the 2d of July the negro cook leapt from the raft and was lost—about 2 o'clock on Thursday the 3d, Mr. Isaac C. Rogers appeared somewhat deranged, and about day break next morning leapt into the sea, Capt. Rofs sprang after and replaced him on the raft: but restless and uneasy, in a few minutes he once more threw himself into the water and was seen no more—thus was Capt. Rofs left in the wide ocean, on three spars, without victuals or drink, or a friend or companion to console or comfort his drooping spirits.

It so happened that he had not long to rest on his solitary situation, for about ten o'clock A. M. to his great joy, he discovered land, and drifting near it, about 6 o'clock in the evening, fearing he should pass it in the night, stripped himself, left his raft, and swam for the land, where being landed he sat out to search for a drop of fresh water to moisten his tongue and to allay his fever: in vain did he wander from place to place till ten at night, when wearied and fatigued he laid on the sand in hopes of sleep, here again he was disappointed by the shoals of lizards and other vermin that tormented him. The day broke and found him restless, and gave him no comfort, for he was now convinced he was on a sandy island, without house or shelter, without victuals or drink or a rag to cover him, having left his clothes on the raft where he stripped himself. In this forlorn state he once more sat out in search of water, which about sun-down to his great joy he discovered: with this he quenched his thirst and sat him down, to look at his forlorn state, when hope that solace of the distressed, was all he had left, here he determined to remain till Providence should relieve him in that way it seemed mete. Thus from the 3d of July until the 21st, did he bear up against his misfortunes, his only food a few land-crabs which he eat raw, and they were so scarce that he could not get more than sufficient to keep him alive, so that he grew daily weaker, till for the last ten days he was obliged to crawl on his hands and knees, and having nothing to shelter him from the rays of the sun, he was blistered, by its heat, from head to foot; and finally the whole of his skin came off. Naked, hungry, debilitated and sore, hope had almost deserted him, and he only thought he should lay him on the sand and die, when on the 21st of July, to his great joy he espied a schooner making towards his sandy beach, he with difficulty raised himself and waved a bush, which they perceiving, humanely sent their boat, and in a short time saved him from the jaws of death, he found himself on board the *Surveillant*, Capt. Rogers of Barracoa: where he was treated with the greatest kindness and attention, clothed, and once more restored to health. While Capt. Rofs was on board the *Surveillant*, on the 28th, they captured the schooner *Swift*, Davis, from Baltimore for Barracoa: on the 25th, they detained the schooner *Hunter*, Steel, from Portland for Jamaica, and the same day they captured the Swedish sloop *Dispatch*, from

Thomas for New-Orleans; and on the 30th put the crew of the *Swift*, and Capt. Rofs, on board the *Hunter*, then let her proceed on her voyage, and she arrived at Jamaica the 5th of August—from there Capt. Rofs got a passage in the *Mercury*, and arrived as above.

The Spanish Minister Yrjo went no farther south than Baltimore: where he came to the left about; and returned to Philadelphia. The *Aurora* says, the assertion of his re-appointment is false.

Boston Centinel.

The Hard-Ware merchants of Philadelphia lately applied to government for an explanation of a part of the non-importation act. The only answer was, "We, for obvious reasons, which it is not necessary to enumerate, decline giving any opinion at present."—This looks as if government expected the law would be repealed; or at least were cautious to give no cause for a contrary expectation.

Vermont election.—The recent election in Vermont is allowed to have terminated in the re-election of Governor Tichenor. So much for the abuse bestowed on him.

The report of the existence of Yellow-Fever in New-York, is fully contradicted.

MARRIED.—In this town on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Joshua Bradley, Mr. Edward Stanhope to Miss Ruamey Dunbar, daughter of Mr. Robert Dunbar.

On Thursday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Patten, Mr. William Thurston to Miss Patience Young, daughter of Mr. Samuel Young.

DIED.—In this town on the 24th inst. Mrs. Mary Cornell, widow of the late Capt. William Cornell, in the 53d year of her age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, September 26.

ENTERED, From
Sloop Golden-Age, Justin, New-York
CLEARED, For
Ship Charles & Harriot, Tisdale, Cape of Good Hope
Eagle, Shearman, Africa
Sloop Golden-Age, Justin, New-York

THE REDWOOD LIBRARY.

PERSONS who have Books in their hands belonging to this Library, are desired to restore them immediately to the Librarian, (the Rev. William Patten) or to either of the subscribing committee, who are authorized to receive them.

The long neglect of this institution by the proprietors, may possibly have furnished those who have books in their hands belonging to it, with an excuse for neglecting to return them: and some may have thought it not incumbent on them to trouble themselves about books in their possession, because they were not originally taken out by themselves. These may be the very best of poor excuses, and the Company must accept them as such for the long detention of their books hitherto, but they hope those who have so long obligingly had the keeping of their books, will now trust them to the care of the real owners, and will not allow themselves to be satisfied with such reasons for any further detention. A large portion of the Library books have, in one way or another, got upon the shelves of individuals in different quarters of the town, and many valuable sets have thus been broken and rendered useless. Before these depredations were committed upon it, it was an institution both valuable and ornamental to the town, and the society at large reaped the benefit of it. Let it again prosper, and that it may begin to prosper, let the books belonging to it be honorably restored.

B. HAZARD,

W. H. VERNON,

BENJ. HADWEN,

STEPHEN CAHOONE,

Newport, Sept. 26. 1806.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of South Kingstown, in the county of Washington, commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of Robert Redman, late of said town deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate, to bring in and prove their respective claims; and that we shall attend for that purpose at Joseph Reynolds's Inn at Little-Neck, the 4th Saturday in September instant; and on the first Monday in each month afterwards during said term.

E. R. GARDNER,

J. W. KNOWLES,

South-Kingstown, Sept. 3, 1806.

Washington, 8 Clerks Office, Supreme Judicial Court, Sept. 22, 1806.

WHEREAS Nancy Foster, of Westerly in the county of Washington, Wife of John Foster, late of Taunton, in the State of Massachusetts, has this day lodged her petition in said office, praying for certain reasons therein stated, that said Court would decree a bill of divorce, and dissolve the bonds of marriage between her and the said John Foster.—This is therefore to notify the said John to be and appear (if he shall think fit) before the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be held in South Kingstown, within and for said county of Washington, on the second Monday of October next, then and there to shew cause (if any he hath) why the prayer of said petition ought not to be granted.

JAMES HELME, jun. Clerk.

Theatre,—Newport.

THE Tragedy of the *CAMESTER*, and the Farce of the *WLA-SHER-COCK*, advertised for last Evening, was, from the inclemency of the weather, postponed to this Evening.

SATURDAY, Sept. 27, 1806.

Theatre,—Newport.

For the Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. BARNES.

ON Monday Evening, Sept. 29, 1806, will be presented (never performed here) Shakespeare's historical Play of

King Henry the Fourth,

OR,

THE BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY.

Interpersed with

THE HUMOURS OF SIR JOHN FALSTAFF.

King Henry, Mr. Downie—Prince of Wales, Mr. Claude—Hotspur, Mr. Clark—Poins, Mrs. Barnes—Worcester, Mr. Dykes—Douglas and Bardolph, Mr. Barnes—Sir W. Blunt and Francis, Mr. Turnbull—Carriers, Messrs. Dykes and Hayman—

SIR JOHN FALSTAFF, Mr. BATES.

Lady Percy, Mrs. Claude—Hostess Quickly, Mrs. Downie.

After the Play,

A HORNSPIPE—by Mrs. BARNES.

To which will be added, a Farce (never performed here) called

Too Many Cooks.

Old Rivers, Mr. Barnes—Young Rivers, Mr. Claude—Freeland, Mr. Clark—Bullington, Mr. Downie—Barry O'Bother, Mr. Dykes—Booby, Mr. Turnbull—Laura Freeland, Mrs. Barnes—Phoebe, Mrs. Downie—Katty O'Bother, Mrs. Dykes.

To conclude with the celebrated

PHANTASMAGORIA,

Or,

A WONDERFUL DISPLAY OF OPTICAL ILLUSIONS.

Which introduce the Phantoms or Apparitions of the Dead or Absent, in a way more completely illusive than has ever yet been witnessed; as the objects fairly originate in the air, and unfold themselves under various forms and sizes, such as imagination alone has hitherto painted them, occasionally assuming a Figure and most perfect resemblance of the Heroes and other distinguished Characters of past and present times. This Spectrology professes to expose the practices of artful Impostors and Exorcists, and to open the eyes of those who still foster an absurd belief in

GHOSTS and DISEMBODIED SPIRITS, in which will be exhibited the following Phantoms, viz.

The Ariel Progression of Old Father Time—A Female Spirit rising from the Tomb—The Ghost and Hamlet—Washington—The President of the United States—Bonaparte in his Imperial Robes—General Mores—A Bust of Dr. Franklin—An Egyptian Pigmy Idol, which instantaneously changes to a Human Skull.

The doors will be opened at 6, and the Curtain drawn up precisely at 7 o'clock.

Tickets and places for the Boxes may be taken at the Theatre on the days of Performance, from 10 o'clock till 1, and from 2 o'clock till 10 P. M.

Boxes 1 Dollar—Pit 50 Cents—Gallery 25 Cents.

Mr. and Mrs. CLAUDE respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, that their Benefit is fixed for Wednesday evening next, to which they solicit their patronage.—Their selection of Entertainments they flatter themselves, will be such as to afford general satisfaction.

Mr. CLARK respectfully informs the public, that his Benefit is fixed for Friday evening next, the particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

WILLIAM MUNROE,

TAILOR,

Inform his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has taken Stand at No. 47, Long-Wharf, where he offers his services in the line of his profession.—All orders thankfully received and executed with neatness, punctuality and despatch. Newport, Sept. 26, 1806.

FOR SALE,

Just as she returned from a Fishing Voyage, THE Schooner *DOLPHIN*, now lying at East-Greenwich, burthen 57 Tons, six years old, well sheathed, and may be fitted for sea with a small expence.—For particulars enquire of Michael Spink, at East-Greenwich, or Earl and Allston at Newport. Newport, Sept. 26, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE, three-story HOUSE, situated in Thames-street, near the Red-Market, with two good Shops in front; a good stand for a merchant, a mechanic, or a Boarding-House; any in Newport.—To be sold cheap, and on easy terms made easy.—Apply to

JOSEPH ALLEN.

Newport, Sept. 26, 1806

It was said, the consequence in Holland had been the dismantling of some of the Dutch men of war, and the discharge of the seamen. It appears, that Spain had not escaped the grasp of its ally, France, and that she had been compelled by threats—and the march of a large army on her frontier—to cede to France four of her most fertile provinces.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1806.

Subscriptions are received at the office of the Newport Mercury, for Mr. Fessenden's WEEKLY INSPECTOR, published at New-York. It is published every Saturday at the moderate price of three dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance. All orders for the Inspector, accompanied by the cash, will be immediately attended to, and the paper forwarded according to the direction.

FOREIGN.

The mails of Wednesday last, furnished English Intelligence to the 6th of August, by an arrival at New-York.

The news—that a treaty of peace had been signed at Paris on the twentieth of July, between France and Russia—is confirmed. Advices of the fact had reached England, where, from the precipitancy of the proceeding, conjectures have been ventured that the Russian negotiator, D'Oubril, had exceeded his instructions, and had inconsiderately affixed his name to an instrument prepared by Talleyrand previous to his arrival at Paris. Those who entertain these conjectures flatter themselves Alexander will not ratify the treaty. Whether the British Government were acquainted with the Russian Negotiation: of its being so near maturity; and whether its conclusion will hasten or retard a peace between France and England, are subjects on which there are diverse surmises.

The British Cabinet had appointed Lord Lauderdale to pursue the pacific negotiations with the Court of St. Cloud. It is probable the intelligence which induced the appointment was received in London about the 28th or 29th of July; that the appointment was made, and the instructions drawn as soon as possible afterwards. On Saturday, the 2d of August, he left London, on Sunday the 3d he arrived at Calais, and on Monday the 4th at Paris. Some of the English Editors have hinted an opinion, founded on the time which the unavowed negotiations continued, that the preliminaries of peace were ready for signature before Lord Lauderdale left England. But the regular continuance of hostile preparations in England stand against this opinion—although the preliminaries might be in forwardness. War or Peace, however, will undoubtedly be soon decided on.

Some difference is said to have arisen between France and Spain, in consequence of a demand of the former for the cession of a certain portion of Spanish European Territory. The Spanish Court, it is said, resisted till war was threatened. This dispute may aid the Americans in settling their affairs with His Most Catholic Majesty.

The Emperor of Russia (says a London paper of the 30th July) is understood to have proposed to his Swedish majesty to discontinue the blockade of the Prussian ports; and it is supposed if his representations should not be attended to, that he would give his permission for the invasion of Pomerania. It was generally believed in that province, that the Prussians would pass the frontiers on the 25th ult. This apprehension, however, may be considered as premature. Prussia will scarcely proceed to extremities until the result of the representations last made by her to the court of St. Petersburg is known. There is nothing now in the state of the continent to induce his Swedish majesty to continue in that dignified attitude which he has so long preserved, with so much honor to his country, and advantage to his personal character.

It is now said (says a London paper of August 4.) that Russia is on the eve of a war with Turkey; and that the former will be countenanced by the large French army now assembling in Albania and Dalmatia. The first effect of a general peace, if it should take place, will be, the extinction of the Ottoman Power from Europe.

MORE OF MIRANDA.

Capt. Thompson, of the schooner Amazon, who arrived at New-York last week from Lagaira, on the 25th of August, the morning after sailing, was boarded on Gipey. Boyd, of the British armed schooner Gipey, who gave the following information:—That about the 13th Aug. he went into Cora, in order to ask leave of Gen. Miranda to repair his schooner in that harbor! That a day or two after his arrival there, Capt. Thompson, of the ship Leander, went with a number of his people, to the watering place (about 5 miles from Cora) in order to obtain water for his ship; that the Spaniards, finding so small a party at such a distance from Cora, attacked and killed Capt. Thompson and 14 of his men—As soon as Miranda had notice of this attack, he marched his troops out towards the watering place, upon which the Spaniards immediately retreated to the mountains. Capt. Boyd says this is the only engagement of any kind, that has taken

place between Miranda and the Spaniards, since the former got possession of Cora.—Capt. Boyd states further, that Miranda, having only between 3 and 400 men, and surrounded by from two to four thousand Spaniards, (who, notwithstanding, had never dared to attack him,) had thought proper to abandon his situation; he was induced to do this more particularly on account of having no advantageous heights near Cora, on which to fortify.—Gen. Miranda accordingly embarked his troops in the night of the 16th of August (at which Capt. Boyd assisted,) and the next evening left Cora with his whole Squadron, in order to seek a more eligible situation; but which way he has directed his course, whether to windward or leeward, Capt. Boyd could not tell. Capt. Boyd came out of Cora in company with Miranda's fleet, and parted from it the same night.—Capt. Boyd further stated, that the English shipping now assisting Miranda, are the Lilly float of war, two brigs and several gun-boats.

The following narrative, from the Philadelphia True American of the 15th inst. contains one of the most heart-rending accounts of human misery that we recollect ever to have seen or heard.

From the Philadelphia True American, of September 15.

Tuesday last arrived here in the Mercury, Capt. Dolby, from Jamaica, Capt. Ross, late of the schooner Vigilant, of this port, who relates, that he sailed from Cape-Francois the 28th of June, with a cargo of Coffee, for this port: on the night of the 29th he ran ashore on a Sand Key: in the morning Mr. Nixon, Capt. Bradshaw, with one or two of the crew, took the boat to go and look for assistance, but never returned to the schooner. Capt. Ross, Isaac C. Rogers and the Negro, cook, being left on board the wreck, remained in expectation of the return of the boat till Tuesday the 1st of July, when they found the schooner going to pieces: they got together three spars, with which they made a raft, and put thereon some water and provisions, and left the wreck in hopes of finding some harbour or place of safety: they had not been an hour from the wreck before their raft upset, which threw them into the sea and deprived them of their little stock of provisions and every thing but what was on their backs: however, they all three once more got on the raft—on Wednesday night the 2d of July the negro cook leapt from the raft and was lost—about 2 o'clock on Thursday the 3d, Mr. Isaac C. Rodgers appeared somewhat deranged, and about day-break next morning leapt into the sea, Capt. Ross sprang after and replaced him on the raft: but restless and uneasy, in a few minutes he once more threw himself into the water and was seen no more—thus was Capt. Ross left in the wide ocean, on three spars, without victuals or drink, or a friend or companion to console or comfort his drooping spirits.

It so happened that he had not long to reflect on his solitary situation, for about ten o'clock A. M. to his great joy, he discovered land, and drifting near it, about 6 o'clock in the evening, fearing he should pass it in the night, slipped himself, left his raft, and swam for the land, where being landed he sat out to search for a drop of fresh water to moisten his tongue and to allay his fever: in vain did he wander from place to place till ten at night, when wearied and fatigued he laid on the sand in hopes of sleep, here again he was disappointed by the shoals of lizards and other vermin that tormented him. The day broke and found him restless, and gave him no comfort, for he was now convinced he was on a sandy island, without house or shelter, without victuals or drink or a rag to cover him, having left his clothes on the raft where he stripped himself. In this forlorn state he once more sat out in search of water, which about sun-down to his great joy he discovered: with this he quenched his thirst and sat him down, to look at his forlorn state, when hope that solace of the distressed, was all he had left, here he determined to remain till Providence should relieve him in that way it seemed mete. Thus from the 3d of July until the 21st, did he bear up against his misfortunes, his only food a few land-crabs which he eat raw, and they were so scarce that he could not get more than sufficient to keep him alive, so that he grew daily weaker, till for the last ten days he was obliged to crawl on his hands and knees, and having nothing to shelter him from the rays of the sun, he was blistered, by its heat, from head to foot; and finally the whole of his skin came off. Naked, hungry, debilitated and fore, hope had almost deserted him, and he only thought he should lay him on the sand and die, when on the 21st of July, to his great joy he espied a schooner making towards his sandy beach, he with difficulty raised himself and waved a bush, which they perceiving, humanely sent their boat, and in a short time saved him from the jaws of death, he found himself on board the Surveillant, Capt. Rogers of Barracoa: where he was treated with the greatest kindness and attention, clothed, and once more restored to health. While Capt. Ross was on board the Surveillant, on the 28th, they captured the schooner Swift, Davis, from Baltimore for Barracoa: on the 25th, they detained the schooner Hunter, Steel, from Portland for Jamaica, and the same day they captured the Swedish sloop Dispatch, from St.

Thomas for New-Orleans; and on the 30th put the crew of the Swift, and Capt. Ross, on board the Hunter, then let her proceed on her voyage, and she arrived at Jamaica the 5th of August—from there Capt. Ross got a passage in the Mercury, and arrived as above.

The Spanish Minister Yrujo went no farther south than Baltimore; where he came to the left about; and returned to Philadelphia. The Aurora says, the assertion of his re-appointment is false.

Boston Centinel.

The Hard-Ware merchants of Philadelphia lately applied to government for an explanation of a part of the non-importation act. The only answer was, "We, for obvious reasons, which it is not necessary to enumerate, decline giving any opinion at present."—This looks as if government expected the law would be repealed; or at least were cautious to give no cause for a contrary expectation.

Vermont election.—The recent election in Vermont is allowed to have terminated in the re-election of Governor Tichenor. So much for the abuse bestowed on him.

The report of the existence of Yellow-Fever in New-York, is fully contradicted.

MARRIED.—In this town on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Joshua Bradley, Mr. Edward Stanhope to Miss Ruamey Dunbar, daughter of Mr. Robert Dunbar.

—On Thursday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Patten, Mr. William Thurston to Miss Patience Young, daughter of Mr. Samuel Young.

DIED.—In this town on the 24th inst. Mrs. Mary Cornell, widow of the late Capt. William Cornell, in the 53d year of her age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, September 26.

ENTERED, From
Sloop Golden-Age, Justin, New-York
CLEARED, For
Ship Charles & Harriet, Tisdale, Cape of Good
[Hope
Eagle, Shearman, Africa
Sloop Golden-Age, Justin. New-York

THE REDWOOD LIBRARY.

PERSONS who have Books in their hands belonging to this Library, are desired to restore them immediately to the Librarian, (the Rev. William Patten) or to either of the subscribing committee, who are authorized to receive them.

The long neglect of this institution by the proprietors, may possibly have furnished those who have books in their hands belonging to it, with an excuse for neglecting to return them: and some may have thought it not incumbent on them to trouble themselves about books in their possession, because they were not originally taken out by themselves. These may be the very best of poor excuses, and the Company must accept them as such for the long detention of their books hitherto, but they hope those who have so long obligingly had the keeping of their books, will now trust them to the care of the real owners, and will not allow themselves to be satisfied with such reasons for any further detention. A large portion of the Library books have, in one way or another, got upon the shelves of individuals in different quarters of the town, and many valuable sets have thus been broken and rendered useless. Before these depredations were committed upon it, it was an institution both valuable and ornamental to the town, and the society at large reaped the benefit of it. Let it again prosper, and that it may begin to prosper, let the books belonging to it be honorably restored.

B. HAZARD,
W. H. VERNON,
BENJ. HADWEN,
STEPHEN CAHOONE,

} Committee

Newport, Sept. 26, 1806.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of South Kingstown, in the county of Washington, commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of Robert Rodman, late of said town deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate, to bring in and prove their respective claims; and that we shall attend for that purpose at Joseph Reynolds's Inn at Little-Neck, the 4th Saturday in September instant; and on the first Monday in each month afterwards during said term.

E. R. GARDNER, } Com'rs.
J. W. KNOWLES, }

South-Kingstown, Sept. 3, 1806.

Washington, ff. Clerks Office, Supreme Judicial Court, Sept. 22, 1806.

WHEREAS Nancy Foster, of Westerly in the county of Washington, Wife of John Foster, late of Taunton, in the State of Massachusetts, has this day lodged her petition in said office, praying for certain reasons therein stated, that said Court would decree a bill of divorce, and dissolve the bonds of marriage between her and the said John Foster.—This is therefore to notify the said John to be and appear (if he shall think fit) before the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be held in South Kingstown, within and for said county of Washington, on the second Monday of October next, then and there to shew cause (if any he hath) why the prayer of said petition ought not to be granted.

JAMES HELME, jun. Clerk.

Theatre,—Newport.

THE Tragedy of the *CAMESTER*, and the Farce of the *WEATHER-COCK*, advertised for last Evening, was, from the inclemency of the weather, postponed to this Evening.

SATURDAY, Sept. 27, 1806.

Theatre,—Newport.

For the Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. BARNES.

ON Monday Evening, Sept. 29, 1806, will be presented (never performed here) Shakespeare's historical Play of

King Henry the Fourth,

OR,

THE BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY.

Interpersed with

THE HUMOURS OF SIR JOHN FALSTAFF.

King Henry, Mr. Downie—Prince of Wales, Mr. Claude—Hotspur, Mr. Clark—Poins, Mrs. Barnes—Worcester, Mr. Dykes—Douglas and Bardolph, Mr. Barnes—Sir W. Blunt and Francis, Mr. Turnbull—Carriers, Messrs. Dykes and Hayman—*SIR JOHN FALSTAFF*, Mr. BATES.—Lady Percy, Mrs. Claude—Hostess Quickly, Mrs. Downie.

After the Play,

A HORNPIPE—by Mrs. BARNES.

To which will be added, a Farce (never performed here) called

Too Many Cooks.

Old Rivers, Mr. Barnes—Young Rivers, Mr. Claude—Freland, Mr. Clark—Bustleton, Mr. Downie—Barny O'Bother, Mr. Dykes—Booby, Mr. Turnbull—Laura Freland, Mrs. Barnes—Phoebe, Mrs. Downie—Katty O'Bother, Mrs. Dykes.

To conclude with the celebrated

PHANTASMAGORIA,

Or,

A WONDERFUL DISPLAY OF OPTICAL ILLUSIONS.

Which introduce the Phantoms or Apparitions of the Dead or Absent, in a way more completely illusive than has ever yet been witnessed; as the objects fairly originate in the air, and unfold themselves under various forms and sizes, such as imagination alone has hitherto painted them, occasionally assuming a Figure and most perfect resemblance of the Heroes and other distinguished Characters of past and present times. This Spectrology professes to expose the practices of artful Impostors and Exorcists, and to open the eyes of those who still foster an absurd belief in

GHOSTS and DISEMBODIED SPIRITS, in which will be exhibited the following Phantoms, viz.

The aerial Progression of Old Father Time—A Female Spirit rising from the Tomb—The Ghost and Hamlet—Washington—The President of the United States—Bonaparte in his Imperial Robes—General Moreau—A Bust of Dr. Franklin—An Egyptian Pngny Idol, which instantaneously changes to a Human Skull.

The doors will be opened at 6, and the Curtain drawn up precisely at 7 o'clock.

Tickets and places for the Boxes may be taken at the Theatre on the days of Performance, from 10 o'clock till 1, and from 2 o'clock till 10 P. M.

Boxes 1 Dollar—Pit 50 Cents—Gallery 25 Cents.

Mr. and Mrs. CLAUDE respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, that their Benefit is fixed for Wednesday evening next, to which they solicit their patronage.—Their selection of Entertainments they flatter themselves, will be such as to afford general satisfaction.

Mr. CLARK respectfully informs the public, that his Benefit is fixed for Friday evening next, the particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

WILLIAM MUNROE, TAILOR,

Informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has taken Stand at No. 47, Long-Wharf, where he offers his services in the line of his profession.—All orders thankfully received and executed with neatness, punctuality and despatch. Newport, Sept. 26, 1806.

FOR SALE,

Just as she returned from a Fishing Voyage, THE Schooner DOLPHIN, now lying at East-Greenwich, burthen 57 Tons, six years old, well sheathed, and may be fitted for sea with a small expense.—For particulars enquire of Michael Spink, at East-Greenwich, or Earl and Allston at Newport. Newport, Sept. 26, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE, three-story HOUSE, situated in Thames-street, near the Red-Market, with two good Shops in front; a good stand for a merchant, a mechanic, or a Boarding-House as any in Newport.—To be sold cheap, and payment made easy.—Apply to

JOSEPH ALLEN.

Newport, Sept. 26, 1806

STOCK PLAYS.

Just Received from New-York, and for Sale at the OFFICE of the NEWPORT MERCURY, No. 1, Long Wharf, an extensive Assortment (consisting of more than SEVENTY DIFFERENT KINDS,) of LONGWORTH's elegant editions of choice English and German PLAYS, which are superior to any former editions, either English or American; and are twenty per cent. cheaper than ever before sold.—The prices are from 12 1/2 cents to 31 1/2 cents, only.—The following are a few of them, viz.

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Richard III.	Shakespeare	31
Sailor's Daughter	Cumberland	25
Soldier's Daughter	Cherry	31
Sprigs of Laurel	O'Keefe	19
Who Wants a Guinea	Colman, jun.	31
Poor Soldier	O'Keefe	12
Fair Penitent	Rowe	25
School of Reform	Morton	31
Tempest	Shakespeare	31
Raising the Wind	Kenney	18
The Duenna	Cumberland	25
The Deceiver	Dibdin	12
Young Quaker	O'Keefe	25
Wife of Two Husbands	Dunlap	31

BOWEN & ENNIS

Offer for Sale

At their Store on Stevens's Wharf.

JAMAICA and Windward-Island Rum by the hoghead or barrel
Molasses by do. do.
Holland Gin by pipe or barrel
Brown Sugar by hoghead barrel or box
Loaf-Sugar
Coffee by the bag
French Brandy by the barrel
Superfine Flour by do.
Philadelphia and Swedes Iron flat and square bars
Russia and Ravens Duck
Sewing Twine
Rice by the cask
Madeira Wine by the pips half pipe or quarter-cask
Caboozes, Anchors, Ash Oars, Robin. Tar and Turpentine
Cedar Shingles
White and black Oak hoghead Staves
1400 Wt. Seal-Leather
About 4000 bushels Bonavilla Salt, and
A small assortment of Ship-Chandlery and Groceries at retail, as usual.

FOR SALE, BY

CHARLES C. HOSKINS & CO.

At their STORE, No. 112 & 115, Thames-Street

TWENTY Barrels of Superfine and Fine

Flour.

Half Barrels Do.

7 Tons Hemp.

Russia and Ravens Duck.

Russia Sheet.

Sheet Lead.

4 and 6 lb. Iron Shot.

Seine and Sewing Twine.

Nails; Brads; and Tacks.

Bunting; red, white and blue.

Ship-Chandlery; Crockery and Glass Ware.

Also a general assortment of West-India Goods, Wholesale and Retail.

N. B. Just received and for sale as above, 6 pipes 4th and 2d proof Old Cognac Brandy; boxes Bourdeaux Claret, of two dozen bottles each, of a superior quality.

Newport, April 18, 1806.

FOR SALE,

THE commodious SCHOOL-HOUSE.

and Lot on which it stands, situated in the north part of the Town, near the Rev. J. Bradley's Meeting-House; with the best accommodations for sixty scholars.—For further information apply to

J. SPRAGUE.

Newport, August 15, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A FEW Kegs Virginia Twist Tobacco,

of a superior quality.

Best Retailing Molasses by the hoghead.

Pork by the barrel.—Apply to

DANIEL VAUGHN,

No. 1, Washington-Square.

Rhode-Island Bridge Company.

AT a meeting of the Directors, on the 5th

instant, a fourth assessment of Ten Dollars

per share was ordered to be paid by the Stock-

holders to the Treasurer, on or before the first

Monday in October next.

N. B. The Stockholders are informed, that the

profits of the Work, renders a punctual payment

of the assessments absolutely necessary.

B. HAZARD, Clerk.

Newport, Sept. 8, 1806.

WHEREAS my wife Catharine, has left

my bed and board, and otherwise behaved

in a very unbecoming manner:—Thus, therefore,

is to forbid all persons from harboring or trucking

her on my account, as I shall not pay any debts

she may contract from this date.

HENRY CAHOONE.

Newport, Sept. 6, 1806.

To a candid PUBLIC.

MY Nominal Husband, Mr. HENRY CA-

HOONE, having undertaken to vilify and

defame me by an advertisement in the Newport

Mercury of the 6th inst. for the purpose of accom-

plishing his wicked designs; I have become neces-

sary on my part, to solicit the suspension of the

public opinion, until a judicial investigation can

be obtained.—To a delicate mind, recrimination

must be forever odious;—But when imperiously

demanded by my personal vindication, I pledge

myself, that I shall be no want of materials.

CATHARINE CAHOONE.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1806.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

Inform their Friends and the Public, that they

have just received a handsome supply of

Goods; among which are,

EXCELLENT

Dutch black Cloth

Extra superfine English

blue and black do.

Excellent blue and black

and drab Cassimeres

A handsome assortment

of summer Waistcoat-

ing

Very fine Linens and

Long Lawns

Fine 3-4 and 4-4 Shirting

Cottons

Men's superfine cotton

Hose

Men's black English silk

do.

Men's lead-coloured silk

Gloves

Parafols and Luteifings

Umbrellas

Plain and striped cotton

Cassimeres

White, Jeans

Very fine white Flan-

nels

Extra long white and

coloured kid Gloves

Picnic Gloves and Mitts

Silk Sleeves

Fine 1 and 7-8 Diaper

Eight pieces ingrained

floor and hair Car-

peting

White, buff and pink

lin.

Newport, June 6, 1806.

Just Received and for Sale, by

MEIN & ROGERS,

TEN Boxes Brimstone,

Ten do. assorted Glass Ware,

Six do. Cordials,

Two Hogheads Currants, to be sold by the Barrel

if preferred.

Ten pigs of Lead,

Essence Spruce by the box, gallon or jar.

Powder by the Cask.

Shot by the Cwt.

Newport, August 15, 1806.

TO BE LET,

And entered immediately,

THE handsome and spacious MAN-

SION-HOUSE, with the appurtenances

thereto belonging, late the property of Governor

WATSON, deceased, situated in Thames-street.—

Apply to

THOMAS WICKHAM.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1806.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET,

THE large, new STORE, with the

Lot on which it stands, in Thames-street,

at the corner of Mary-street, NO. 141, equal for

situation and conveniences to any one in New-

port.—Any person inclining to purchase, or hire,

may know the terms by applying to

J. BOURS.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1806.

For CHARLESTON, (S. C.)

THE fast-sailing Ship

GOOD INTENT JOHN

DENNIS Master, having excel-

lent accommodations for Passen-

gers, will sail in all next month.

—For Freight or Passage apply

to the master, or to

THOMAS DENNIS.

Who has for Sale a Cargo of handsome assorted

Swede Iron, to dispose of, by Wholesale or Retail.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1806.

TO BE SOLD,

On MONDAY the 29th Inst. at the Wharf

of Capt. JAMES D'WOLFE.

THE Ship BETSY, with

her tackle and furniture,

burthen about 180 tons, in good

repair.—Conditions made known

at the time and place of sale.—

Liberal credit will be given for

approved notes.

Bristol, Sept. 10, 1806.

For CHARLESTON (S. C.)

THE fast-sailing Schoo-

ner BETSY, BENJAMIN

COZENS, Master, will sail on

the first of October.—For Freight

or Passage, having excellent ac-

commodations, apply to the master

on board, at HANDY'S Wharf.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1806.

THE Connection which has subsisted

under the firm of Samuel and Joshua Lopez,

was, by mutual consent dissolved on the 28th ult.

—All persons who are indebted, will please to

make payment; and all those who have demands,

will exhibit their claims for settlement.

SAMUEL LOPEZ,

JOSHUA LOPEZ.

The Auction and Commission business will in

future be conducted by Samuel Lopez and Hori-

atio S. DEXTER, under the firm of Lopez and Dex-

ter.—Those who may please to honor them with

their business, may depend on their utmost ex-

ertions to give satisfaction

SAMUEL LOPEZ.

HORATIO S. DEXTER.

LOPZ & DEXTER,

Offer at Private Sale,

3 pipes high 4th-proof Cognac Brandy,

(delicious Flavour.)

6 casks Raisins.

7 chests Souchong Tea.

Newport, Sept. 19, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY

WM. & H. MOORE,

No. 5, Market-Square,

JAMAICA Spirits

N. E. Rum

French Brandy

Geneva

Molasses

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Madeira

Malaga

Bohea

Souchong

Hyson-kin

Brown Sugar per box or barrel

Loaf and powdered Do.

Chocolate per box, dozen or single pound

30 barrels Flour

10 casks excellent Rice

Pimento and Cassia

Indigo and Starch

Coffee per bag, dozen or single pound

Sundry Goods in the Hard-Ware line

usual, cheap for cash or approved Notes.

Newport, July 18, 1806.

WINE S

TEAS

NOW Landing, at LONG-WHARF, the

Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHING-

TON, from St. Petersburg, consisting of

90 Tons clean Hemp;

45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.

30 Do. new Sable Do. }

15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches

square.

2 Do. Yellow Tallow.

2 Do. Flax.

Russia and Ravens Duck, of the first Quality,

for sale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN.

For Cash, or unquestionable Notes only, at

either Bank.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boiled or unboiled

Best London White-Lead.

Spanish Brown.

Whiting Venetian Red; India Do.

Stone and Spruce-Yellow.

Red Lead Patent Yellow.

Verdigrise Prussian-Blue.

Gold and Silver Leaf.

Letharge White Vitriol.

Painter's Brushes and Tools.

Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.

Spirits of Turpentine.</

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The Duenna	Cumberland	25
The Defecter	Dibdin	12
Young Quaker	O'Keefe	25
Wife of Two Husbands	Dunlap	31

Newport, Sept. 12, 1809.

BOWEN & ENNIS

Offer for Sale

At their Store on Stevens's Wharf

JAMAICA and Windward-Island Rum by the hoghead or barrel
Molasses by do. do.
Holland Gin by pipe or barrel
Brown Sugar by hoghead barrel or box
Loaf-Sugar
Coffee by the bag
French Brandy by the barrel
Superfine Flour by do.
Philadelphia and Swedes Iron flat and square bars
Russia and Ravens Duck
Sewing Twine
Rice by the cask
Madeira Wine by the pipe half pipe or quarter-cask
Cabooses, Anchors, Ash Oars, Rosin, Tar and Turpentine
Cedar Shingles
White and black Oak hoghead Staves
1400 Wt. Seal-Leather
About 4000 bushels Bonavista Salt, and
A small assortment of Ship-Chandlery and Groceries at retail, as usual.

FOR SALE, BY CHARLES C. HOSKINS & CO.

At their STORE, No. 112 & 115, Thames-Street

TWENTY Barrels of superfine and fine Flour.
Half Barrels Do.
7 Tons Hemp.
Russia and Ravens Duck.
Russia Sheetting.
Sheet Lead.
4 and 6 lb. Iron Shot.
Seine and sewing Twine.
Nails; Brads; and Tacks.
Bunting; red, white and blue.
Ship-Chandlery; Crockery and Glass Ware.
Also a general assortment of West-India Goods, Wholesale and Retail.
N.B. Just received and for sale as above, 6 pipes 4th and 2d proof Old Cognac Brandy; boxes Bourdeaux Claret, of two dozen bottles each, of a superior quality.
Newport, April 18, 1806.

FOR SALE,

THE commodious SCHOOL-HOUSE, and Lot on which it stands, situated in the north part of the Town, near the Rev. J. Bradley's Meeting-House; with the best accommodations for sixty scholars.—For further information apply to

J. SPRAGUE.

Newport, August 15, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A FEW Kegs Virginia Twist Tobacco, of a superior quality.
Best Retailing Molasses by the hoghead.
Pork by the barrel.—Apply to
DANIEL VAUGHN,
No. 1, Washington-Square.

Rhode-Island Bridge Company.

AT a meeting of the Directors, on the 5th instant, a fourth assessment of Ten Dollars per share was ordered to be paid by the Stockholders to the Treasurer, on or before the first Monday in October next.

N.B. The Stockholders are informed, that the progress of the Work, renders a punctual payment of the assessments absolutely necessary.

B. HAZARD, Clerk.

Newport, Sept. 8, 1806.

WHEREAS my wife Catharine, has left my bed and board, and otherwise behaved in a very unbecoming manner:—This, therefore, is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall not pay any debts she may contract from this date.

HENRY CAHOONE.

Newport, Sept. 6, 1806.

To a candid PUBLIC.

MY Nominal Husband, Mr. HENRY CAHOONE, having undertaken to vilify and defame me by an advertisement in the Newport Mercury of the 6th inst. for the purpose of accomplishing his wicked designs; it has become necessary on my part, to solicit the suspension of the public opinion, until a judicial investigation can be obtained.—To a delicate mind, recrimination must be forever odious.—But when imperiously demanded by my personal vindication, I pledge myself, that I shall be in no want of materials.

CATHARINE CAHOONE.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1806.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

Inform their Friends and the Public, that they have just received a handsome supply of Goods; among which are,

EXCELLENT
Dutch black Cloth
Extra superfine English blue and black do.
Excellent blue and black and drab Cambrics
A handsome assortment of summer Waistcoating
Very fine Linens and Long Lawns
Fine 3-4 and 4-4 shirting Cottons
Men's superfine cotton Hose
Men's black English silk do.
Men's lead-coloured silk Gloves
Parasols and Luteistrings Umbrellas
Plain and striped cotton Cambrics
White, Jeans
Very fine white Flannels
Extra long white and coloured kid Gloves
Picnic Gloves and Mitts
Silk Sleeves
Fine 1 and 7-8 Draper
Eight pieces ingrained floor and stair Carpeting
White, buff and pink
Newport, June 6, 1806.

Barcelona Handkerchiefs
6-4 to 8-4 silk Shawls, plaid and damasked
Pink, buff, blue and white Gingham
Silk and cotton Shambray Muffins
Lenoe, pique, and laced Muffins
6-4 cambric Dimities
Ladies superfine white and black cotton Hose with clocks
Do. black, slate, white and flesh-coloured silk do.
Tiffany Fans
A few pieces of handsome furniture Dimity
Elegant furniture Chintz of twelve different patterns and colours
White and rich coloured chintz Fringe
White and rich Bed-Lace
Fine diaper Table-Cloths, 5-4 to 12-4
5-4 and 6-4 Diaper, suitable for Do.
Cane and Willow in sheets
White Grapes
Fine India Book-Muffins
Newport, June 6, 1806.

Just Received and for Sale, by

MEIN & ROGERS,

TEN Boxes Brimstone,
Ten do. assorted Glass Ware,
Six do. Cordials,
Two Hogheads Currants, to be sold by the Barrel if preferred.
Ten pigs of Lead,
Essence Spruce by the box, gallon or jar.
Powder by the Cask.
Shot by the Cwt.
Newport, August 15, 1806.

TO BE LET,

And entered immediately,

THE handsome and spacious MAN-SION-HOUSE, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, late the property of Governor WATSON, deceased, situated in Thames-Street.—Apply to

THOMAS WICKHAM.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1806.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET,

THE large, new STORE, with the Lot on which it stands, in Thames-Street, at the corner of Mary-Street, NO. 141, equal for situation and conveniences to any one in Newport.—Any person inclining to purchase, or hire, may know the terms by applying to

J. BOURS.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1806.

For CHARLESTON, (S. C.)



THE fast-sailing Ship GOOD INTENT JOHN DENNIS Master, having excellent accommodations for Passengers, will sail in all next month.—For Freight or Passage apply to the master, or to

THOMAS DENNIS.

Who has for Sale a Cargo of handsome assorted Swede Iron, to dispose of, by Wholesale or Retail.
Newport, Sept. 12, 1806.

TO BE SOLD,

On MONDAY the 29th Inst. at the Wharf of Capt. JAMES D'WOLFE.



THE Ship BETSY, with her tackle and furniture, burthen about 180 tons, in good repair.—Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.—Liberal credit will be given for

approved notes.
Bristol, Sept. 10, 1806.

For CHARLESTON (S. C.)



THE fast-sailing Schooner BETSY, BENJAMIN COZENS, Master, will sail on the first of October.—For Freight or Passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the master on board, at HANDY'S Wharf.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1806.

THE Connection which has subsisted under the firm of Samuel and Joshua Lopez, was, by mutual consent dissolved on the 28th ult.—All persons who are indebted, will please to make payment; and all those who have demands, will exhibit their claims for settlement.

SAMUEL LOPEZ,

JOSHUA LOPEZ.

The Auction and Commission business will in future be conducted by Samuel Lopez and Horatio S. Dexter, under the firm of Lopez and Dexter.—Those who may please to honor them with their business, may depend on their utmost exertions to give satisfaction.

SAMUEL LOPEZ.

HORATIO S. DEXTER.

LOPPEZ & DEXTER,

Offer at Private Sale,

3 pipes high 4th-proof Cognac Brandy, (delicious Flavour.)
6 casks Raisins.
7 chests Souchong Tea.
Newport, Sept. 19, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY

WM. & H. MOORE,

No. 5, Market-Square,

JAMAICA Spirits

N. E. Rum
French Brandy
Geneva
Molasses
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Madeira
Malaga
Bohea
Souchong
Hyson-kin
Brown Sugar per box or barrel
Loaf and powdered Do.
Chocolate per box, dozen or single pound
30 barrels Flour
10 casks excellent Rice
Pimento and Cassia
Indigo and Starch
Coffee per bag, dozen or single pound
Sundry Goods in the Hard-Ware line usual, cheap for cash or approved Notes.
Newport, July 18, 1806.

WINE S

TEAS

NOW Landing, at LONG-WHARF the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Peterburgh, consisting of
90 Tons clean Hemp;
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Iron.
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches square.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.
Russia and Ravens Duck, of the first Quality, for sale, by
SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN.
For Cash, or unquestionable Notes only, at either Bank.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boiled or unboiled
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead Patent Yellow.
Verdigrise Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By fending the Dimension of a House, Room Vessel, &c. &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of colours for any work at the shortest notice, with directions to use them.
April 19, 1805

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed administrator on the estate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, merchant, deceased, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, Adm.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber Executrix of the late Will and Testament of her late Husband, Benjamin Mason, of Newport, Physician, deceased, finding that accounts in his books against a number of persons are still unsettled, again requests all persons who are thus indebted to his estate to make immediate payment or to give their notes to her for the sums respectively due from them to the said estate.—And she hereby gives notice that all such accounts which shall remain unsettled until after the 21st of September next, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for settlement.
MARGARET MASON, Exec'x.
Newport, July 25, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY MEIN & ROGERS,

No. 77, Thames-street,

Opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, THIRTY Hogheads Jamaica 4th-proof Rum.

20 boxes Havanna brown Sugar.
6 do. white do.
50 empty Geneva casks.
8 quarter-casks Sherry Wine of a superior quality.
1000 lbs. excellent old Cheese.
Cognac and Spanish Brandy per pipe.
Holland's Geneva do.
New Rum per hoghead.
New-York Soap per box.
Connecticut mould Candles per do.
Bohea, Souchong and young-hyson Tea, per chest.

Also.—A large and extensive assortment of GROCERIES at retail. Likewise, 4 Bales blue Nankeens.
Newport, July 25, 1806.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 15th inst. a Negro Boy named AARON, about 15 years of age; wore away a striped flannel jacket and striped tow-cloth trowsers, and his hat had part of the brim torn off. All persons are forbid harbouring or employing said Boy on penalty of the law; and whomsoever will take up said Runaway, and secure him, and give the subscriber information, shall be generously rewarded; and all necessary charges paid, by
GIDEON SHEARMAN.
South Kingstown, August 25, 1806.

This Day Received, And for Sale at the OFFICE of the NEWPORT MERCURY, No. 1, Long Wharf, among others, the following Books, viz.

AN Elegant octavo edition, of EPICLES, ODES, and other POEMS, BY THOMAS MOORE Esq.

This interesting Volume cannot be better recommended to the public, than in the language of the American publisher—

"The name of ANACREON MOORE is too well known among Scholars, and lovers of Literature, to require any remarks from us on his genius and learning. The Volume now in the press is superior to any of Mr. M's former productions, and is particularly interesting to the inhabitants of this country; as most of the Epistles, Odes, &c. were written during a tour among us, in the year 1804."

The beautiful scenery of America has afforded our author an opportunity of displaying the versatility of his genius, and the effect of sublime descriptions. After a perusal of this volume, the foam of the Niagara will be seen with more delight, and the thunder of its Falls will be heard with greater admiration. Every river, mountain, lake and forest, which Mr. Moore's pen has glanced at, seems to have acquired fresh beauties, and will be contemplated by future ages with that rapture which the powers of verse alone are capable of inspiring.

Wild Flowers; or pastoral and local poetry; by Robert Bloomfield, author of the Farmer's Boy and Rural Tales, 1 vol. 12mo.

Duffie's Nature displayed, 2 vols. 8vo.

Roscoe's Leo the tenth, 4 vols. 8vo.

Conversations on Chymistry, in which the elements of that Science are familiarly explained and illustrated, by experiments and plates. 2 vols. in one.

Bishop Watson's Chemical Essays, 5 vols. 12mo.

Essays on the powers of the human mind, by Thomas Reid, D.D. F.R.S. Edinburgh, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, to which is prefixed an account of the Life and Writings of the author, 3 vols. 8vo.

Beltham's Memoirs of the reign of George III. to the commencement of the year 1799—3 vols. 3vo.

Martyn's philosophical history and memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, 5 vols. royal 8vo.

The complete Works in Philosophy, Politics, and morals of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, now first collected and arranged, with early memoirs of his life, written by himself, 3 vols. 8vo. a new edition lately published in London.

King of Prussia's Works, 13 vols. 8vo.

Guthrie's Geography, a late and improved edition, 1 vol. 8vo.

Young's Works, 3 vols. 12mo.

Kett's Elements of General Knowledge 2 vols. 12mo.

Gibbon's Roman Empire, 8 vols. 8vo.

A few more copies of Cumberland's memoirs of himself, 1 vol. 8vo.

Newport, Sept. 5, 1806.

FLAXSEED, WANTED,

For which the highest Price will be given by

CHRISTOPHER RHODES.

Newport, August 15, 1806.

NEW SHOE-STORE.

JOHN W. DAVIS

Respectfully informs his friends and the public,

THAT he has just received from Boston and Lyan, a handsome assortment of Shoes, Slippers, &c. &c. of the latest and newest fashions, and now offers them for sale at his Shoe-store No. 1, corner of Mill-Street, and directly opposite the Auction-store of Messrs. Samuel and Joshua Lopez.—Among them are, Ladies English Kid, square and sharp Toes. Do. Morocco, with and without heels, Do. black Velvet, Do. Do. Misses Kid and Morocco Shoes and Slippers, of different sizes and qualities. Women's and misses Leather do. do. Children's of all kinds. Men's Morocco Pumps, of the first quality.

He also occupies a shop, where he employs a number of experienced workmen, and from which he is constantly supplied with men's Boots and Shoes, of every description.—Now on hand, Men's (customers) calf-skin Shoes of the best kind, Boy's do. do. do. Square and Sharp-Toe Suwarrow and Top-Boots, Half-Leg Draw do. Thick Sea do.

Low-priced Shoes by the dozen, suitable for shipping.

Boot-Legs; Goat and Sheep-skins, for binding.

To his former customers he returns his sincere acknowledgments, and solicits a continuance of their favours.—He flatters himself that, from his unremitting exertions to please, he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to favour him with their custom.—Constant attendance will be given; and the finest favour, in the line of his profession, will be gratefully received, and duly acknowledged.

N.B. Shoes and Boors, made as usual, to any measure, at the shortest notice.

Wanted immediately,

A smart active, faithful L.A.D. about 14 or 15 years of age, as an Apprentice to the above business.
Newport, July 11, 1806.